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VOL. IV NO. 82

TUESDAY 3 OCTOBER 1978 • JEDDAH • 1 DHULQA ADA 1398 A.H.

FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIAL

Hussein arrives in Oman

SALALAH, Oman, Oct. 2 (Agencies)—King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Oman Monday on the fifth and final leg of a tour to encourage moderate Arab governments to take a common stand on the Camp David peace accords.

Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman is the only Arab leader who has openly supported the accords concluded by the leaders of Egypt, Israel and the United States two weeks ago.

The Jordanian monarch wants Arab support in his efforts to persuade Egypt to delay signing a separate peace with Israel until acceptable solutions are found to Israel's disputes with other Arab States, Arab diplomats in the Gulf said Monday.



ATTACKS OPPONENTS: President Anwar Sadat, gestures during his speech Monday criticizing opponents of the Camp David agreements, specifically the Palestinians and the Syrians.—(Wirephoto)

Carter to visit Egypt for peace-pact signing

During his tour, which took him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, King Hussein has tried to work out a joint approach which would not antagonize Egypt the diplomats said.

Earlier Sunday King Hussein said a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement would cause serious upheavals in the Middle East and may "threaten the very existence of the Arab nation in the long run."

CAIRO, Oct. 2 (Agencies)—President Anwar Sadat Monday invited President Jimmy Carter to come to Egypt for the signing of the historic peace treaty with Israel and later told reporters Carter had accepted.

Reporting on the Camp David talks to the Egyptian Parliament, Sadat praised Carter in glowing terms for his role in concluding the Camp David accords.

porters when asked if Carter had accepted his invitation. But he declined to give a date for the expected visit.

Egypt and Israel are to conclude their peace treaty no later than Dec. 17, and both Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin have said they will try to wrap up the negotiations even sooner.

Sadat's speech, which lasted almost three hours, was marred by an incident in which a deputy rose to heckle him, an unprecedented act during a presidential speech in Egypt.

"It is surrender, it is treason, it is shameful," shouted Kamal Ahmad, waving aloft what he said was a copy of the Camp David agreements. He was manhandled out of the chamber by presidential security guards.

Sadat names new premier

CAIRO, Oct. 2 (R)—President Anwar Sadat Monday issued a decree charging Dr. Mustapha Khalil, former secretary general of the defunct Arab Socialist Union, with forming a new government.

The announcement, by Cairo Radio, followed a three-hour speech by Sadat to the Peoples Assembly (parliament) on the Camp David Middle East talks.

Other deputies claimed Ahmad was a self-proclaimed Marxist, and Sadat told the assembly that he had expected some sort of disturbance by his leftist opponents.

Sadat said a government would be formed to deal with Egypt's ailing economy in the postwar period. He named Mustapha Khalil, an engineer with a degree from Illinois State University, to be the new prime minister.

Saud meets Vance

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (SPA)—Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal conferred Monday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Prince Saud is taking part in the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly which opened here last week.

"I tell our people that our history and the history of civilization will place Carter among those who changed history from hatred to love and from war to peace," Sadat declared to thunderous applause from the assembly.

"I have no doubt that every Egyptian man and woman will await this visit to express to a great man their admiration and great appreciation," Sadat added.

Khalil joined Sadat's new National Democratic Party (NDP) Sunday.

The previous government was headed by Premier Mamdouh Salem whose ruling Arab Socialist Party dissolved itself following the formation of the NDP and whose members have mostly joined the new party.

He replaces Mamdouh Salem, who has been prime minister since 1975.

The change came with the formation Sunday of Sadat's own National Democratic Party, which has an automatic majority in parliament.

Saddam Hussein in Jeddah

JEDDAH, Oct. 2 (Agencies)—Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein arrived here Monday night from Baghdad.

Hussein who is also vice-president of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), was received on arrival by Crown Prince Fahd and senior officials.

A statement issued by the RCC Sunday offered to host an Arab summit conference if Egypt gave up the Camp David agreements.

It called for an Arab fund with appropriations of at least nine billion dollars a year over 10 years to help Egypt and cover military needs of "steadfastness and liberation."

Arab meeting at the highest level.

But such a meeting should be well prepared for in advance to ensure success, the spokesman said.

The Kuwaiti spokesman said the Iraqi proposal was discussed in a telephone conversation between the Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Premier, Sheikh Saad Al-Abdulla Al-Sabah, and Saddam Hussein.



Saddam Hussein

The agency disclosed that Bakr had received a letter from Syrian President Hafez Assad, and said the envoy would carry Bakr's reply.

It said Assad's letter, which was sent before Bakr made the proposals, contained "a positive stand on the question of relations between the two sister countries, for confronting the common danger facing the Arabs."

BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (Agencies)—President Elias Sarkis promised Monday to deliver a new government and a security plan to Lebanon as fighting continued to rage between Syrian troops of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) and rightwing Lebanese militiamen.

In a nationwide broadcast, the Lebanese president said he would appoint the new government and announce the security plan within 10 days. In the meantime he urged all warring parties to stop fighting — a plea most observers believed would go unheeded.

spread from Christian districts of the city to outlying hill towns and villages.

The right-wing Phalangist radio reported fierce battles over a wide area, involving 240 mm Syrian field guns — the biggest in their Soviet-supplied arsenal.

The radio said 32 civilians had been killed and more than 200 wounded in the past 12 hours. Seven of the dead lived in an old people's home.

Prime Minister Salim H. eight-man cabinet of technocrats resigned on April 19 to make way for career politicians.

But the move ended in failure when rival party leaders were unable to agree on measures to resolve the country's profound political and sectarian conflicts.

Camp David pacts invite war--Syria

EAST BERLIN, Oct. 2 (Agencies)—Syrian President Hafez Assad, after describing the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel as a move toward war rather than peace, Monday discussed closer Arab ties with the Soviet bloc on the second day of his visit to East Germany.

Leaving no doubt that despite U.S. mediation attempts Syria would remain opposed to any separate peace between Israel and Egypt, Assad declared Sunday night the Arab nation faced the greatest peril of its recent history.

gave assurances that it does not intend to use the planes for military purposes.

U.S. officials said the decision was unrelated to any attempts by the administration to persuade Syria to accept the Camp David summit agreements.

Officials said the decision was made last week, shortly after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned from a trip to Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to present the administration case for the summit agreements.

He said the deterioration of security had "exceeded all limits" to the point where the foundations of the state were on the verge of collapse.

Hardly a single family had escaped loss of life or property in the latest clashes, and hospitals in the east side of Beirut could no longer treat the mounting casualties.

Sarkis said: "I have developed the conviction that this kind of suppression against groups of inhabitants or entire areas, whatever the reasons, is not an effective remedy on a national level, but complicates the situation further and creates a tragic case unprecedented throughout the world."

Former President Camille Chamoun reacted to Sarkis' message Monday night by calling on him to resign.

Chamoun, the most prominent right-wing leader, said the president should have proposed an international solution rather than a security plan.

Saudi team, Liverpool draw 1-1

By James Rochan
JEDDAH, Oct. 2 — The Saudi national team Monday fresh from its 4-3 victory over a Moroccan selection last Thursday dominated midfield to hold Liverpool to a 1-1 draw.

Yusuf Hamdan, brought on as a substitute at the break scored for the Kingdom in the 22nd minute of the second half. Starting on the left wing, he beat four Liverpool defenders before chipping the ball past goalkeeper Ray Clemence.

SAUDI PORT AUTHORITY CARGO DISCHARGED IN JEDDAH SEAPORT DURING THE WEEK

FROM 21.10.1398 (Hegria) 23.9.1978 TO 27.10.1398 (Gregorian) 29.9.1978	COMMODITY	QUANTITY DISCHARGED IN F.T.
1.	FOODSTUFFS —	
	Flour/Wheat	05,835
	Maize	03,207
	Rice	00,310
	Sugar	33,910
	Tea	06,326
	Various Foodstuffs	04,037
	Fruit	00,063
	Poultry	00,041
	Meat	53,729
	Eggs	
2.	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
	Cement	74,489
	Steel	09,696
	Timber	14,517
	General Construction Materials	50,062
		148,764
3.	VEHICLES	
	Number of Vehicles	02,691
	Number of Tonnes	39,675
4.	LIVESTOCK	
	Head of Livestock	25,133
TOTAL DISCHARGED		
A)	242,168 Tonnes Cargo	
B)	02,691 Vehicles (In Number)	
C)	25,133 Head of Livestock	

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Hassan ready to help Mauritania peace bid

PARIS, Oct. 2 (R)—King Hassan of Morocco said in an interview published here Monday he would help Mauritania in its search for peace with the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Western Sahara but would not alter his country's borders.

"As soon as Mauritania sees its way clear to negotiate a peace with the Polisario, Morocco will come to its aid in search of a negotiating channel," the king said, but added: "The frontiers of Morocco are inviolable, and will not be the subject to any modification."

changed and Daddah's party no longer exists, they can get on with making an arrangement. The war will end because no one will be fighting."

Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas have been fighting to win control of the Western Sahara ceded to Mauritania and Morocco by Spain in 1976.

King Hassan told Danielle Hunebelle's "International Letter," a monthly publication, that Mauritania's future with the Polisario was negotiable. "The Polisario is made up of Mauritians who took up arms in opposition to its last chief of state, Mokhtar Ould Daddah. Now that the regime has

King Hassan, who is going to the United States next month, said he wanted to develop the Sahara. "There will be nearly 40 million Moroccans in the year 2000," he said. "Instead of living in a third of the country, we must get to work in the Sahara, both the old and the new. It is not simply a question of petroleum exploration, but of providing a stable life for the nomads, creating jobs, ports, fishing units, canning factories and going down 6,000 feet to get water through artesian wells."

DETAILS OF CARGO HANDLED IN DAMMAM PORT

Week No.42
Period 23.9.78-29.9.78

CARGO TYPE	TUNNES	TONNES
1. FOODSTUFFS		
Flour	1016	
Wheat	2111	
Maize		
Durra	2766	
Rice	19	
Sugar	3587	
Other Foods		
Fruit	101	
Chicken	219	
Meat		
Eggs		
	Total	8919
2. CONSTRUCTION MATS		
Cement	79342	
Steel	13015	
Timber	4517	
General	17118	
	Total	113892
3. VEHICLES		
No of Units, (632)	949	Total 949
4. LIVESTOCK HEADS		
	Total	
5. GENERAL	52153	Total 52152
	Grand total	176812
TOTAL DISCHARGED		
Tonnage	176812	Tonnes
Number of Vehicles	632	Units
No of Livestock		Heads

To Fahd

Ambassadors present letters of credence

JEDDAH, Oct. 2 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd, who is deputizing for King Khaled during his absence abroad for medical tests, Monday received the credentials of the ambassadors of Afghanistan, Tunisia, Switzerland and Jordan.

The crown prince first received Muhammad Akbar Parwani, ambassador of Afghanistan, at noon. He was followed by Qasam Bushaleh, ambassador of Tunisia at 12:30.

Swiss Ambassador Andre Mayar presented his credentials at one o'clock, and Jordanian ambassador Tharwat Al-Talhouni half an hour later.

The ceremonies were attended by Sheikh Nasser Al-Rajhi, the crown prince's chief-decabinet and acting head of

the Royal Court, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Thunayan and Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri, deputy ministers at the Foreign Ministry. Sheikh Muhammad Said Basrawi, acting chief of protocol, and Brig. Abdul Aziz Obeid, chief of the Royal Guard.

Educational swaps with China seen

RIYADH, Oct. 2 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Nationalist China will promote the exchange of visits between scholars and technical training instructors, according to a joint statement released Monday.

The statement, which followed a three-day meeting of the Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation between Saudi Arabia and China, also said that the two countries will exchange scholarships, textbooks, scientific information, cultural and educational bulletins and administrative officials.

It has also been decided that the standing committee on cultural and educational cooperation between the two countries will hold its next meeting in 1979 in Taipei.

In the evening, Dr. Mahmoud Safar, deputy minister of higher education, who is leading the Saudi delegation to the committee gave a dinner in honor of his Chinese opposite number Dr. Sen Li-an and his delegation.

2 killed in Jeddah-Mecca highway crash

JEDDAH, Oct. 2 — Two persons died when a car overturned near Umm Al-Salam on the Jeddah-Mecca highway last Friday, "Al-Medina" reported Monday.

The cause of the accident was reported to be dangerous driving.

Paper banned in Egypt

JEDDAH, Oct. 2 — All copies of "Al-Riyadh" newspaper have been confiscated at Cairo airport and their circulation banned in Egypt since the Camp David agreements, the newspaper reported Monday.

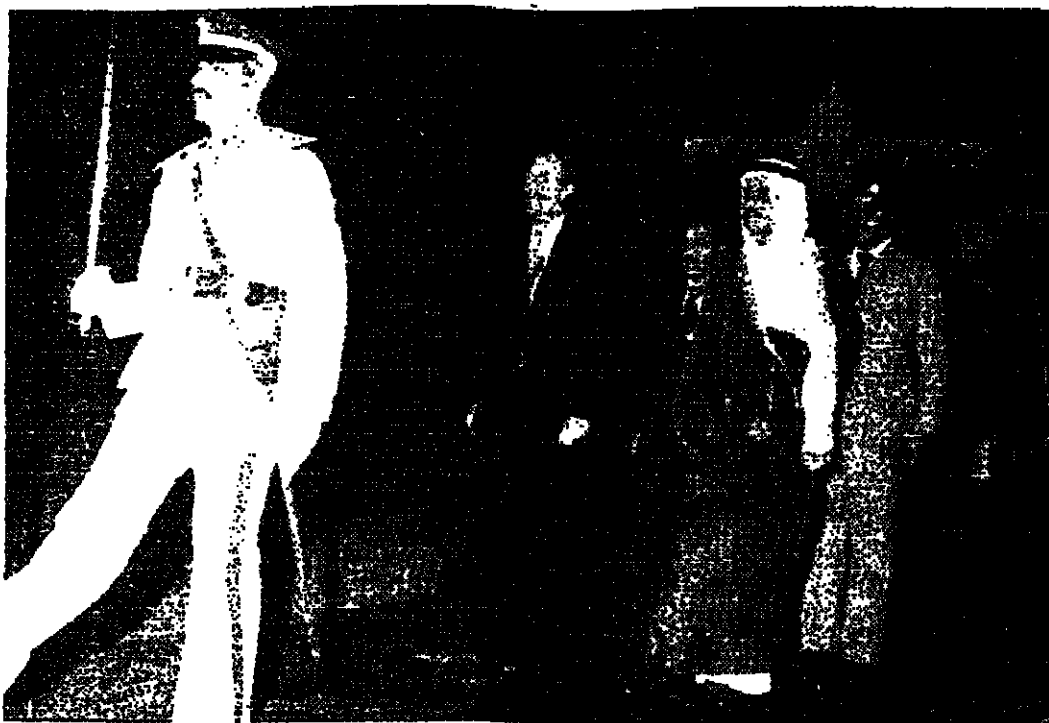
The paper had received a letter from the distributor, Al-Ahram Organization, saying that the copies had been confiscated as of Sept. 19. This action was taken only against "Al-Riyadh".

Royal Navy ship docks in Jeddah

JEDDAH, Oct. 2 — The Royal Navy hydrographic vessel HMS Fawn arrived in Jeddah Oct. 2. She will stay until Oct. 5.

HMS Fawn is on its way to the Arabian Gulf where she will relieve another hydrographic ship undertaking survey work.

The ship has 40 officers and men, all of whom are specialists.



IN BAGHDAD: Prince Naif arriving in Baghdad Sunday night for the Arab Interior Ministers' conference, which opened Monday.

Haj prices campaign planned

First Pakistani pilgrims fly in

JEDDAH, Oct. 2 — A Pakistan International Airlines' DC-10 carry 277 Pakistani pilgrims arrived here Monday morning, marking the start of special flights for the 24,000 pilgrims coming by air from Pakistan this year.

The pilgrims were received at the Airport by Pakistan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Maj. Gen. Fazal Muqeem Khan, and other officials of the Pakistan Embassy.

PIA alone will run about 98 special flights from Pakistan. It hopes to have carried all the pilgrims by Nov. 4. It will use Boeing 747, DC-10 and Boeing 707 planes.

"Al-Riyadh" reported Monday that an intensive official campaign will be launched to control the prices of foodstuffs and to ensure their availability during the pilgrimage season.

Officials from the ministries of the Interior, Pilgrimage and Endowments, Commerce and

Municipal and Rural Affairs would make a coordinated effort to check prices in Jeddah, Mecca and Medina.

A number of representatives from the Ministry of Commerce, municipalities, as well as students, would work in close cooperation to check any rises during the season. Trade

Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasi in Jeddah Monday met Ali Naqi Kani, head of the Iranian Endowments Organization, now visiting the Kingdom.

Taif holds fourth meet of horse, camel season

TAIF, Oct. 2 (SPA) — The fourth race and camel meeting of the season was held here Monday.

The first, 15-furlong SR 2,500 Thunif camel race was won by Al-Bareq, owned by Prince Faisal ibn Khaled. Second came Lefran (owned by Faiz ibn Said ibn Thunif, third Laktam (owned by Prince Faisal ibn Khaled) and fourth Sadfan (owned by Prince Bandar ibn Khaled).

The second, seven-furlong SR 5,500 Torba race for horses was won by Alia (owned by Prince Saud ibn Muham-

mers trying to increase the prices of essential goods will be punished immediately, the paper added.

He thanked President Bakr for inaugurating the conference which, he said, will help ensure success.

In his speech, Ezzat Al-Douri, who was elected chairman of the session, said that incentives to join police academies, the reinforcement of cooperation in crime prevention and detection would top the agenda.

The opening session was also addressed by Dr. Abdul Wahab Ashmawi, secretary general of the Arab Organization for Social Defense Against Crime, who thanked the Iraqi government for hosting the conference and hoped it would be successful.

Saudi Arabia submitted a working document on the Arab formula for crime prevention, the reluctance of young men to join the police, and the Kingdom's views on cooperation in fighting crime and tracking criminals.

Later in the day, Prince Naif paid a courtesy call on Sheikh Khaled ibn Hamad Al-Thani, his Qatari counterpart, in his suite at Al-Salam Palace. He also called on Kuwaiti Interior Minister Sheikh Nawwaf Al-Ahmad. The two ministers had visited Prince Naif Sunday.

Prince Naif also visited Bahraini Interior Minister Sheikh Muhammad ibn Khalifa Al-Khalifa and North Yemen Interior Minister Lt. Col. Moh-

Naif presides over 1st session at Arab interior ministers mee

BAGHDAD, Oct. 2 (SPA) — Saudi Interior Minister Prince Naif Monday presided over at the opening session of the second Arab Interior Ministers Conference, as chairman of the first session held at the Arab League premises in Cairo.

The three-day conference was opened by Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakar.

Prince Naif conveyed to the delegates the greetings of the Saudi people and government who, he said, had great hopes the conference would "foster security among brothers."

He pointed out that while the first conference in Cairo laid the theoretical bases and the guidelines for Arab security cooperation, this session was called upon to work out details and practical plans.

Prince Naif repeated his belief that as long as the Arabs adhere to the Sharia, they will achieve their objectives.

He thanked President Bakr for inaugurating the conference which, he said, will help ensure success.

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Prince Naif also visited Bahraini Interior Minister Sheikh Muhammad ibn Khalifa Al-Khalifa and North Yemen Interior Minister Lt. Col. Moh-

sen Al-Yusoufi, returning for visits.

In the afternoon, the meeting committee met to re-examine the agenda and examine reports and working papers tabled for discussion. The committee is chaired by Lt. Abdul Khaled Abdul elected in the morning as conference's rapporteur.

In the evening, the Iraqi interior minister gave a dinner in honor of the delegates.

Aba Al-Khalil optimistic about dollar

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (SPA) — Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil is optimistic about the pledge made by President Carter to improve the position of the dollar.

Quoted by Newsweek Monday, the minister said he believed the United States will spare no effort to check inflation.

He urged a better framework for cooperation among industrialized countries in intervening against competitors on money markets.



Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil

He said that the King is persuaded that there is alternative to the dollar as major international medium exchange.

Gulf fertilizer firms hold meeting in Oslo

By a Staff Reporter
DAMMAM, Oct. 2 — Officials of fertilizer companies in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq and Iran are meeting in Oslo until Oct. 4 to discuss technical development and cooperation among Gulf producers.

The Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company (SAFCO) in Dammam said Monday coordination in marketing is also on the agenda. At present, the bulk of Gulf production is exported to Asia. Since 1974 when importers began opera-

ting their own plants, producers have seen regional cooperation as particularly important.

Attending the meeting are SAFCO Chairman M.A. Tayba, General Manager Ahmad Qidwai, Marketing Manager Dick Muer.

Oslo was chosen for meeting this year because it is the headquarters of the Norwegian company which is partner in the Qatar Fertilizer Company (QAFCO).

Last year the meeting held in Saudi Arabia.

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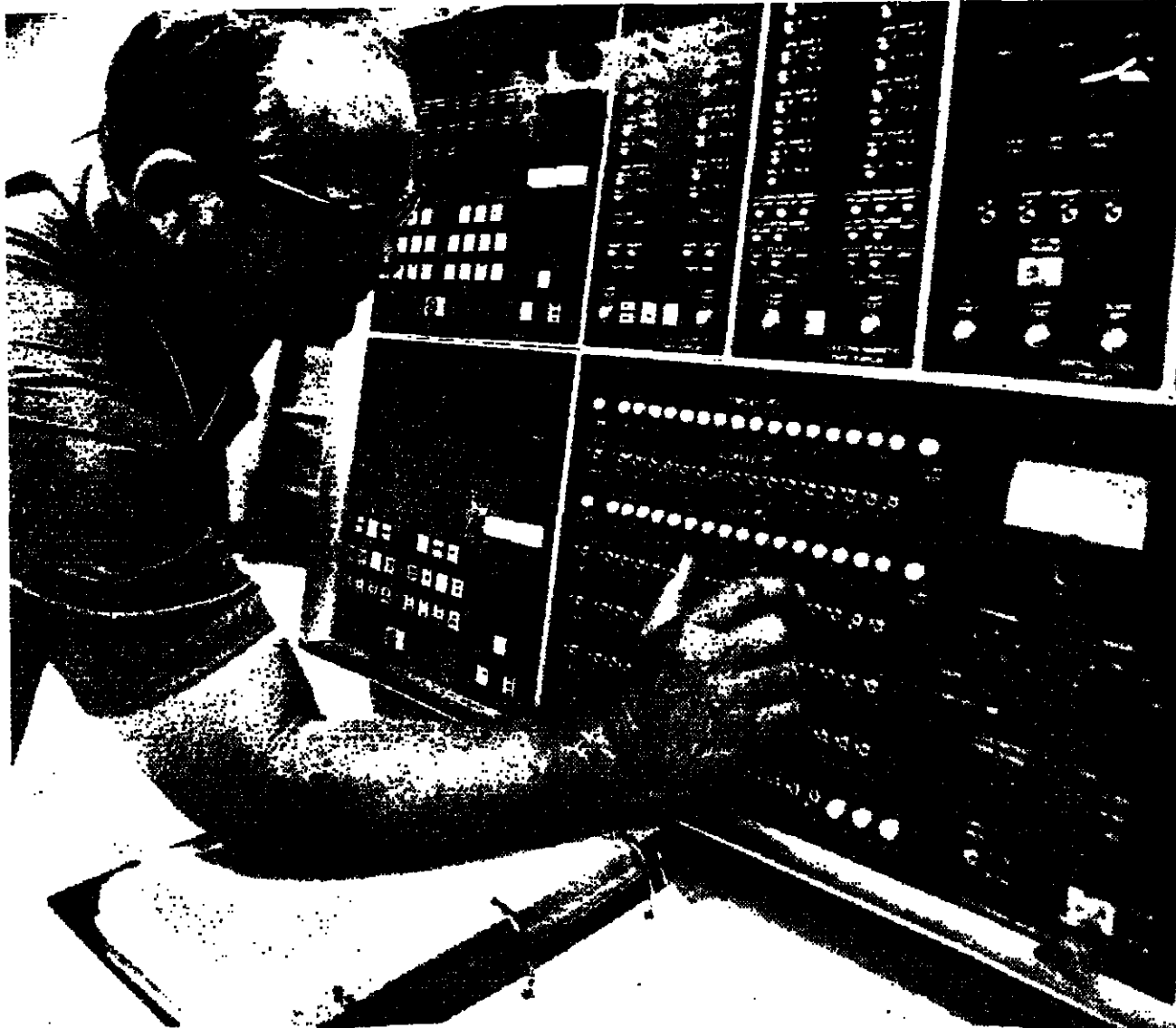
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HONDA

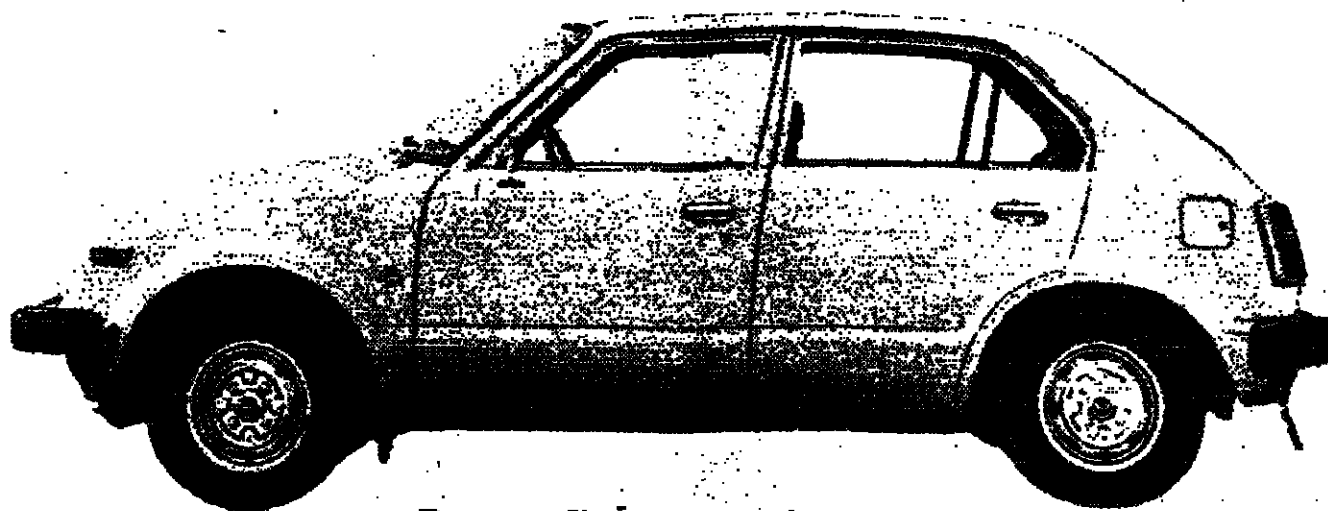
STATIONWAGONCAR

The new Honda Civic 5-door is the hatchback you would call a stationwagoncar. Versatile and dependable, the 1200 cc, 4-cylinder, Civic is more car than one. Its great for city driving (and parking) and performs superbly on long rides too.

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Minister asserts: Jordan seeks comprehensive M.E. settlement

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 2 (R)—Jordan's Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim said today his country will continue talks with the United States in an effort to reach a Middle East peace settlement in wake of the Camp David agreements.

Ibrahim emphasized in a speech to the 150-nation U.N. General Assembly that Jordan seeks a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict but omitted direct criticism of Egypt's bilateral talks with Israel.

Iranians killed in areas not covered by martial law

TEHRAN, Oct. 2 (R)—Six persons have been killed in clashes between police and demonstrators in provincial towns covered by Iran's martial law regulations, the newspaper "Khameneh" said Monday.

It reported that four died in town of Kermanshah and in Doroud, both in western Iran during demonstrations.

The deaths were among the reported in the country shortly after Tehran and other cities were clamped under martial law on Sept. 8 following months of sporadic violence and two big demonstrations against the Shah.

Several other demonstrations were passed off peacefully as shopkeepers closed their businesses to back a one-strike call by the Muslims and the opposition National Front Party.

They were protesting against a reported house arrest in Iran of an exiled Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He is one of the principal leaders of Iran's Shiite Muslim sect and a

figurehead of the anti-Shah movement.

Announcing an amnesty for dissident Iranians abroad, a government spokesman has said its terms applied to Ayatollah Khomeini—provided he abided by the constitution in which the monarchy is a fundamental principle.

Meanwhile, on the industrial front, a strike by oil workers in southwest Iran for over demands for more pay and allowances has ended with most of them returning to work.

A spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company said operations in the Ahvaz area, one of the country's main oil fields, were back to normal after the various demands had either been met or promises had been given that they would be considered.

A strike at the headquarters of the state-run Bank Mellat to back demands for more money has now spread to local branches. The employees are pressing for parity with the staff of the central bank, Bank Markazi.

Roving U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton, touring the Middle East and the Arab world to explain the contents of the Camp David agreement, also arrived in Tunis Sunday and is expected to meet Tunisian officials.

Libya, Tunisia discuss Mideast

TUNIS, Oct. 2 (R)—Dr. Ali Abdul-Salam Tureiki, foreign secretary of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah has arrived here for talks with Tunisian officials, the government news agency Tunis Afrique Presse reported Sunday night.

Dr. Tureiki told the agency "the Arab nation was currently going through a phase which demanded increased coordination and exchanges of views between the two countries."

Libya is a member of the Arab resistance and steadfastness front which opposes the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt achieved with American mediation last month.

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New secretary general of Rastakhiz resigns

TEHRAN, Oct. 2 (R)—The secretary general of Iran's Rastakhiz (Resurgence) Party, Javad Saeed, has resigned amid reports that the party will soon be dissolved.

Saeed stepped down Sunday after only a week in the job. The Rastakhiz, created on the Shah's orders three years ago as Iran's only official political party, lost that function last month when the government allowed formation of other parties.

With little following and no more official funding, it became clear that the Rastakhiz could continue only as a pro-Shah party in a confused array of at least 17 political groups that have surfaced recently.

Saeed said that if the Rastakhiz was to continue, it would need a new charter. The Rastakhiz executive is expected to meet this week to wind up the affairs of the former state party. Some political observers believe that at least two new pro-Shah parties will emerge, led by former Rastakhiz officials.

Police avert suicide over Bhutto sentence

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 2 (R)—A man protesting against the death sentence to former Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto set himself on fire Sunday but police prevented the suicide by pouncing on him, extinguishing the flames and sending him to hospital.

Newspapers supporting Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) had announced that a man would burn himself to death to demand the release of the former premier, who was condemned last March for complicity in the murder of a political opponent four years ago.

Police were waiting with an ambulance at the pre-announced spot and moved in quickly after the demonstrator doused his clothes with petrol and lit a match.

In the past few days more than a dozen PPP members arrested for violating a martial law ban against political demonstrations have been flogged and given jail sentences.

Authorities also issued warrants against Bhutto's daughter Benazir and acting PPP Secretary General Farouq Leghari for violating the ban, but did not arrest them.

Sudan, West Germany discuss Africa, M.E.

BONN, Oct. 2 (Agencies)—Sudan President Maj. Gen. Jaffar Muhammad Numeiri discussed the problems of southern Africa and the situation in the Middle East with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Monday.

The Sudanese leader, who arrived Sunday for a week-long state visit, met Genscher immediately after he had been officially received by West German President Walter Scheel.

A foreign ministry statement said southern Africa and the Middle East were at the center of the talks in Gymnich Castle outside Bonn in which Sudan's foreign minister, el-Rasheed el-Tahir Bakr also took part.

The statement said Numeiri and Genscher agreed that the outcome of the recent Egyptian-Israeli summit in Camp David must be used as a basis for a broad peace agreement which would meet with the approval of all Arab states.

Numeiri, who is chairman of the Organization of African Unity, told Genscher he welcomed the U.N. Security Council's latest resolution on Namibia as a model for settling the problems of southern Africa.

Last Friday's resolution called for up to 7,500 U.N. troops to monitor pre-independence elections in South African-administered Namibia (South West Africa). South Africa has already declared its refusal to accept such a decision.

Both sides agreed on the need for a peaceful Middle East solution. Genscher's ministry said.

He said he told Numeiri that the Egyptian-Israeli peace accords emerging from the Camp David summit must be accepted by all Arab states as the basis for an overall Middle East settlement. The statement did not mention what Numeiri's reaction to the Camp David agreement was.

Numeiri's afternoon program included laying a wreath at a memorial to victims of Nazism, signing the golden book at Bonn City Hall, meeting members of the diplomatic corps and holding more talks with Genscher.

He will confer with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday and meet industrial leaders as well as Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, the smaller of two opposition parties.

During his visit, which ends next Saturday, an agreement will be signed giving Sudan outright 80 million marks (\$40 million) in capital aid and 30 million marks (\$15 million) worth of technical aid for 1978.

Altogether, Sudan has received about one billion marks (\$500 million) worth of West German private and state aid.

This has gone mainly on road construction, agriculture and forestry, on improving navigation on the Nile, expanding vocational training schools, establishing a television network and on medicinal projects.

The Bonn government sources described West German private investments in Sudan as unsatisfactory. Despite an agreement which protects private West German investments, only 6.5 million marks (\$3.25 million) has been invested in the Sudan by the business sector, of which 3.5 million marks (\$2.75 million) has gone to the textile industry alone.

At the end of his West German stay Numeiri will make an official visit to Belgium and the European Common Market in Brussels.

He was met at Bonn Airport Monday by deputy protocol chief Hermann Holzmeier and was spending the evening with the staff of the Sudanese embassy here.

Prince Hassan starts visit to Norway

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 2 (AP)—Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan and his wife, Princess Sarwat started a five-day visit to Norway Monday accompanied by Princess Alia and Jordan's minister of trade and industry, Najem el-dean Dajani.

After an official government welcome dinner at Oslo's Akershus Castle, Crown Prince Hassan was to be received in audience by King Olav Tuesday.

He will then also have official talks with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and minister of trade and shipping Hallvard Bakke.

Tuesday afternoon the crown prince will meet Oslo Mayor Albert Nordengen to be briefed on Norwegian city planning and city environment.

On Wednesday Crown Prince Hassan will visit the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) and Oslo's famous tourist spots, including the ancient Viking ships, the National Folk Art Museum and explorer Thor Heyerdahl's Kon Tiki.

On Thursday the Jordanian guests will visit the town of Bergen, western Norway flying home on Friday.

Police arrest young Turk in murder of 2 Austrians

ANKARA, Oct. 2 (R)—An 18-year-old youth was arrested Monday after confessing to the murder of the Austrian ambassador's wife and daughter on a beach in southwestern Turkey, Turkey's official radio reported.

Mrs. Verena Laube, aged about 55, and her 30-year-old daughter Andrea were shot two days ago by a man on a beach 16 kms southeast of the town of Fethiye on the Mediterranean coast.

Mrs. Laube was killed instantly and her daughter died later in hospital where she had been taken by her 19-year-old cousin Haydo Harms.

First reports said Harms wrested the gun from the man who, an Austrian embassy spokesman said, was known to the local police.

Turkish radio quoted security officials in Fethiye as saying Sener Vigit, from a nearby village, had confessed to the crime which apparently had no political motive.

The bodies of the two women were flown to Austria Monday.

Brzezinski, Callaghan to review peace accords

LONDON, Oct. 2 (R)—President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski will hold talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan on Wednesday about the outcome of the Camp David summit agreements and other major world issues.

Brzezinski will spend a few hours in London while on his way back to Washington on Wednesday after similar consultations in Paris and Bonn, British officials said Monday.

The British government believes that the Camp David summit had given renewed hope that a just, durable and comprehensive Middle East settlement could be achieved. But British ministers have said that many major questions remain to be resolved and they

do not underestimate the difficulties.

Brzezinski, who flew into Orly Airport earlier Monday aboard a special U.S. Air Force Boeing, made no statement on arrival.

Cyclone kills 13 persons in Bangladesh

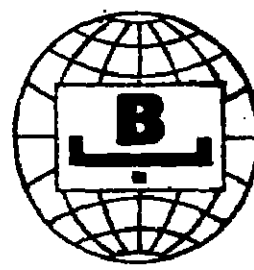
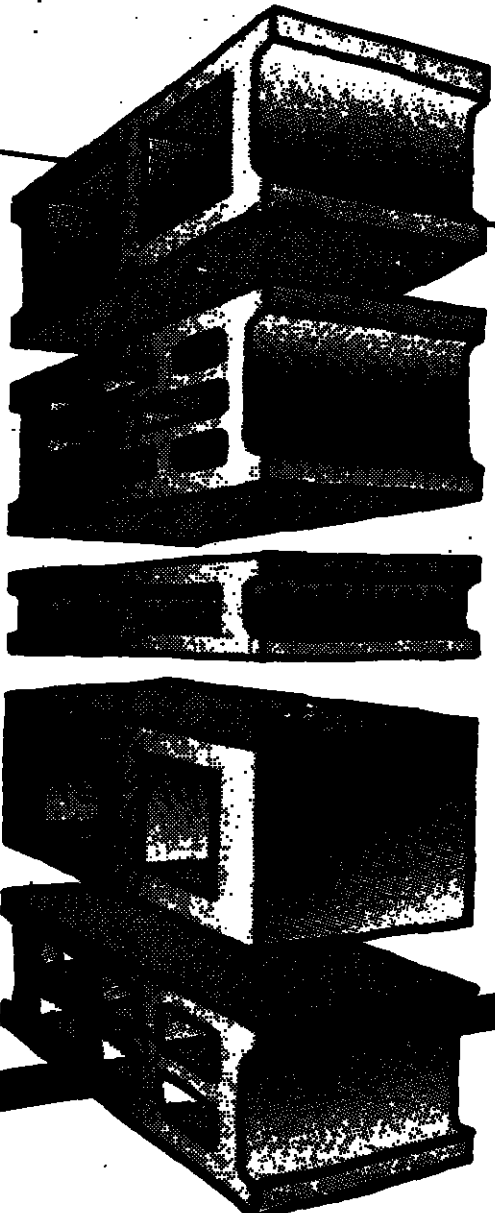
DACCA, Oct. 2 (R)—A cyclone which swept through the Satkhira area of Khulna district in southwestern Bangladesh last Wednesday killed 13 persons, injured several and caused heavy damage to crops, official sources said Sunday.

A Khulna district administration spokesman said relief teams from Dacca discovered the dead on Friday and Saturday.

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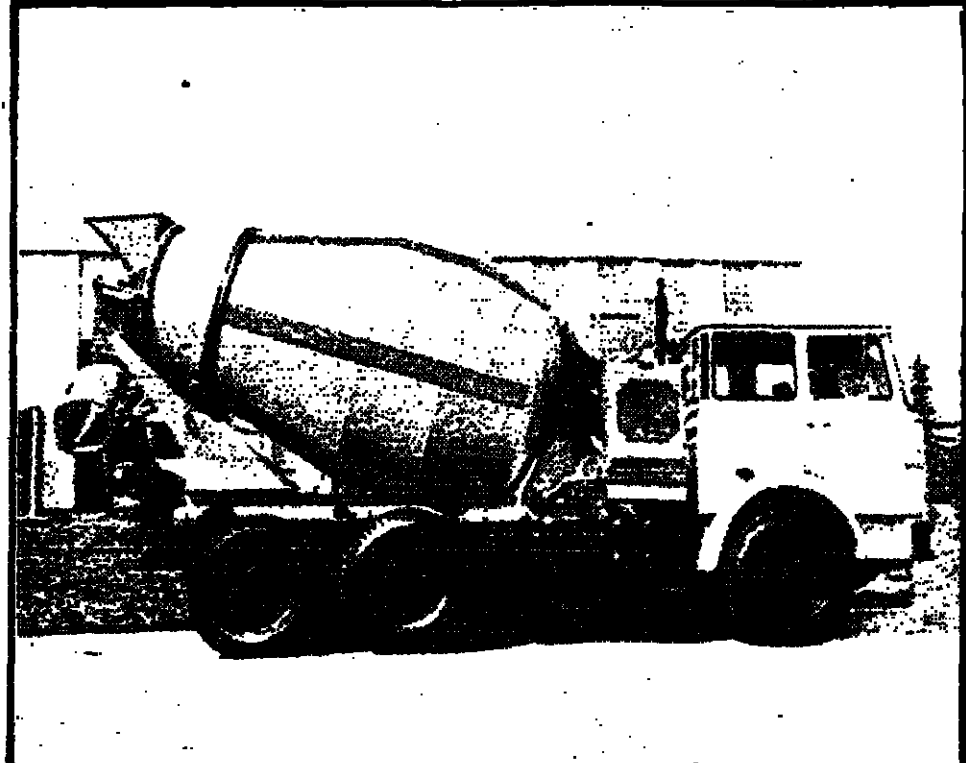
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To monitor arms accords

U.S. acknowledges spy-in-the-sky tactics

CAPE CANAVERAL, Oct. 2 (R) — President Carter Sunday made the first official acknowledgement by the United States that it uses satellites to spy on the Soviet Union and other countries.

"Photo reconnaissance satellites have become an important stabilizing factor in world affairs. In the monitoring of arms control agreements, they make an immense contribution to the security of all nations. We shall continue to develop them," Carter said.

Widely Assumed
Although the use of spy

and the Soviet Union has long satellites by the United States been widely assumed, White House Press Secretary Judy Powell told reporters this was the first time that the United States had officially confirmed such operations.

Speaking to reporters traveling aboard the president's plane, Powell said that the decision to confirm the operations was not directly related to the current SALT talks.

Good Intentions
But, he added: "It is important for people to know that we are in a position to



President Carter

verify (arms agreements) without relying on the good intentions of the other party."

In his remarks, Carter said U.S. national security capabilities had been greatly strengthened by the peaceful space research programs carried out at Cape Canaveral. "We will continue to develop these capabilities," he said.

Over Russia

Powell said the satellite photo reconnaissance was conducted over the Soviet Union, other countries which he did not identify and, for the purpose of checking the satellite

accuracy, the United States itself.

But he stressed that photographs taken over the United States were done "in a manner that preserves and respects the established concepts of privacy and civil liberties."

Details of the satellites' operations are classified, he added.

Previous Reticence

Whenever the question of verifying arms control agreements had been raised in the past, the U.S. government has said only that it was done by "national technical means."

Carter, celebrating his 54th birthday Sunday, toured the vast missile launching complex — where all of America's manned moon flights took off.

Carter's remarks came, significantly, only hours after the United States and the Soviet Union concluded an intensive round of talks on a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

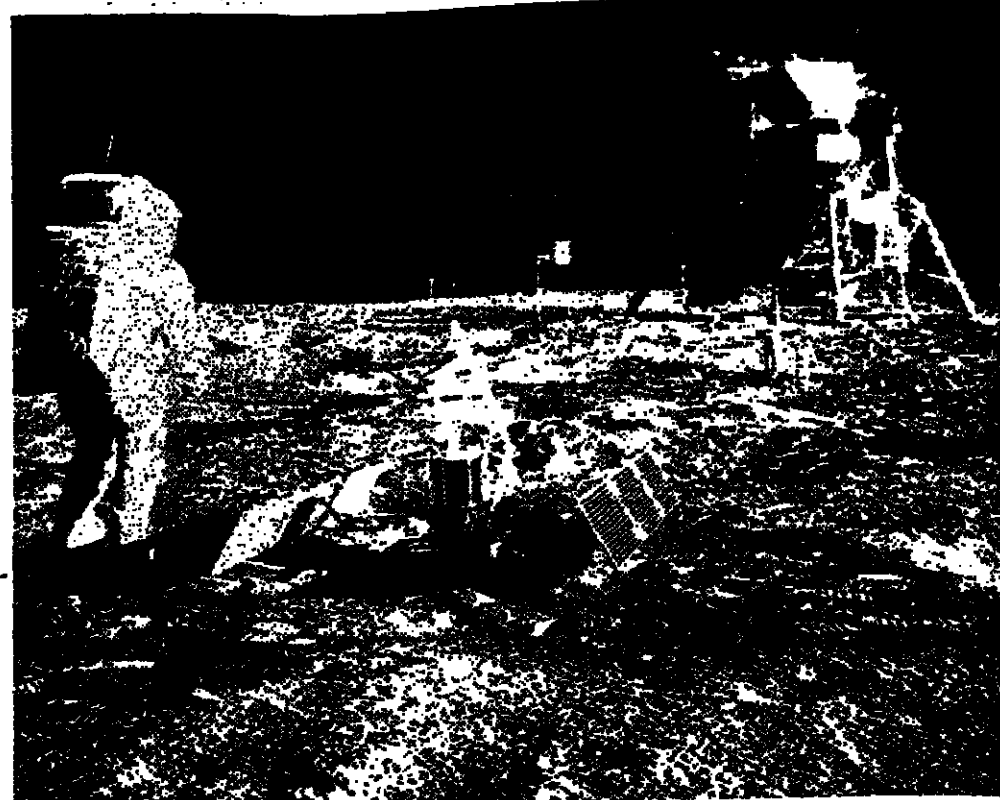
The president faces an uphill battle selling a new SALT to a sceptical Congress and his remarks were seen as a move to reassure the American people that the United States can fully monitor a new agreement. The reassurance is likely to be especially needed if the treaty contains deep cuts in the number of strategic missiles.

Also Charles Conrad, Jr., who commanded the first manned Skylab mission in 1973, Frank Borman, commander of the Apollo 8 mission that was the first to escape Earth's gravity, and Virgil I. Grissom, the second American in space, decorated posthumously.

Grissom and two other astronauts died in a flash fire that seared a grounded Apollo capsule in January 1967.

The ceremonies at the Kennedy Space Center, from which the missions had been launched during the 1960s and early 1970s, mark the 20th anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The medals to the six astronauts were authorized by Congress almost a decade ago, in



A giant leap: Neil Armstrong deploys instruments on the moon's surface with the Apollo 11 Lunar module in the background.

Carter marks NASA's 2nd decade with decorations for six astronauts

CAPE CANAVERAL, Oct. 2 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter marked the 20th anniversary of the U.S. space agency Sunday with a trip here to honor six astronauts with Congressional Medals.

The six include Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon, John Glenn, the first man to orbit the Earth, and Alan B. Shepard Jr., the first American in space.

Also Charles Conrad, Jr., who commanded the first manned Skylab mission in 1973, Frank Borman, commander of the Apollo 8 mission that was the first to escape Earth's gravity, and Virgil I. Grissom, the second American in space, decorated posthumously.

Grissom and two other astronauts died in a flash fire that seared a grounded Apollo capsule in January 1967.

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The medals to the six astronauts were authorized by Congress almost a decade ago, in

1969, but until now none has been awarded. The Congressional Space Medal of Honor is intended for any astronaut "who in the performance of his duties has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the nation and of mankind."

Armstrong's citation was for landing Gemini 8 safely in March 1966, and "for steady cool professionalism repeatedly — overcoming hazards" the Apollo 11 mission that put him on the moon in July 1969.

Borman was cited for the landing Gemini 8 safely in March 1966, and "for steady cool professionalism repeatedly — overcoming hazards" the Apollo 11 mission that put him on the moon in July 1969.

Leon Perrin dies; famed Swiss artist

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, Switzerland Oct. 2 (AP) — Swiss painter and sculptor Leon Perrin died Friday, his family announced Monday. He was 91. Born Nov. 19, 1886, Perrin was a powerful creator.

He spent many of his student years abroad, notably in Italy, before returning home in 1914.

Gemini 7 mission in D 1965 and the Apollo 8 both of which were have hastened Arm

Conrad's award was vining the \$2 billion Skylion of May and Jun when the crew repair orbiting workshop after been damaged during

Glenn was cited for sional handling of the ry spacecraft during il manned orbital miss February 1962, and "polite dignity" with w accepted the hero's v given him after he la

Grissom's posthumous was for the first man mini flight in Mar which helped develop skills needed for later r

Shepard's decorati for his flight in a d Mercury capsule in Ma which "demonstrated d country lacked neither rage nor the techno compete in the new a space" after the Soviet got there first

Shepard was also cl leadership as comman Apollo 14 which ma third manned moon in February 1977.

Big guns said silenced

Milan sweeps Red Brigades, sources say

MILAN, Oct. 2 (AP) — Speculation was mounting Monday that some of the most wanted members of the urban guerrilla group called the Red Brigades may have

been caught by police during a massive anti-terrorism action launched in Milan Sunday and still surrounded by mystery.

Authorities announced that Red Brigadist Antonio Savi-

no and a still unidentified woman were arrested after a shoot-out in the Milan outskirts Sunday morning.

Reliable sources reported that in a subsequent raid on a suspected terrorist hideout police may also have arrested Nadia Mantovani, Laura Azolini and Mario Moretti, big guns of the organization which kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro.

Nadia Mantovani, girl-friend of Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio, escaped a month ago.

Moretti, who turned to underground activities seven years ago, is the reputed leader of the Roman Column of the guerrilla group and is sought in connection with the Moro case.

Azzolini is sought for several terrorist actions.

Court Magistrate Ferdinando Pomarici would say nothing about the police action on the ground investigation saying searches are continuing and any announcement in the case might hamper police action.

Pomarici and police did not even confirm that at least three other persons, in addi-

tion to Savino and the woman, were taken into custody. Several persons who witnessed a police raid on an apartment in the outskirts of Milan, hours after Savino's arrest, reported two men and a woman were taken away by police.

They apparently did not resist. Savino, 29, who used to work for the Fiat auto firm, did offer resistance and was wounded in a wild exchange of pistol fire before his arrest. One policeman was wounded in the shooting when the alleged terrorist tried to flee policemen approaching his hideout.

Botha must be dragged into '70s, Young says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young compared South Africa's new prime minister Sunday to "old line Southerners" who opposed racial change and said Pieter Botha will have to be "dragged kicking and screaming into the 20th century."

But Young, speaking on a U.S. television news program, said he favors giving Botha's

government more "time to make up its mind" before he would support strong economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Botha, who retains the defense portfolio was elected prime minister Saturday by the National Party to replace the ailing John Vorster, and is expected to preserve and perhaps strengthen the country's policy of racial separation.

The South African leader, said Young, "is just like our old line Southerners (who) used to stand in the door and say "never", and they would always oppose everyone while they moved along. I think that's why you are going to have to drag Mr. Botha in South Africa kicking and screaming into the 20th century."

Botha is a strong advocate of South Africa's recently announced opposition to a United Nations Security Council plan to hold U.N.-supervised elections in Namibia, a South African protectorate slated for independence next year.

Young said the United States as well as other Western powers "are going to push ahead" for the U.N.-sponsored elections.

"Basically, what we are talking about is whether we are going to have a political transfer of power."

Senior Gaullist defeated in apparent swing to Left

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP) — A leading Gaullist politician, Christian de la Malene, lost the National Assembly seat he has held since 1958 to a Socialist opponent in a special election here Sunday.

In an apparent strong swing of popularity to left-wing parties, narrowly beaten in general elections six months ago, Mrs. Edwige Avice polled 53.99 per cent of the votes ahead of Gaullist de la Malene with 46.01 per cent.

The result of the vote for Paris' 14th district was the fifth by-election reversal for the government in favor of the left since mid-July.

The defeat of de la Malene, a former minister and now deputy to Paris Mayor and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac,

follows hard on the heels of a humiliating defeat of the head of one of the government coalition parties at a by-election at Nancy last weekend.

Radical Party chief Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber was beaten by socialist Yves Tondou.

De la Malene received more votes in last weekend's first ballot but his 33-year-old Socialist opponent drew ahead in Sunday's second run-off ballot with the help of votes for other left-wing candidates who withdrew in her favor.

Mrs. Avice's victory lent weight to a recent opinion poll published by the "Nouvel Observateur" magazine which said the Left could gain a parliamentary majority in an immediate general election.

U.S. bill collectors face probe into illegal actions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — The U.S. began an investigation Monday aimed at ferreting out businessmen who try to collect unpaid bills by making threatening telephone calls and impersonating policemen.

The probe by the Federal Trade Commission is designed to see if businessmen are following a new law forbidding such unfair bill-collecting tactics.

The agency said it has received more than a thousand complaints about bill collectors since the law took effect on March 20.

It said some of the complaints involved calls to employers, neighbors and friends — practices a law was designed to stop in the \$5 billion-a-year bill collection industry.

The FTC is also looking into possible loopholes in the law, which applies only to "third party" collectors, those who collect money owed to someone else. Congress did not include creditors trying to collect their own debts, thinking businesses would not

subject their customers to the "hit-and-run" tactics of some collection agencies.

Among the forbidden practices are:

— Sending simulated telegrams implying imminent legal action although there is no such plan.

— Threats of violence and repeated phone calls.

— Calls between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m.

— Calls at work if it is against the office's wishes.

Japan reverses decision against Dalai Lama visit

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP) —

Reversing its earlier decision, the Japanese government says it will grant a visa to the Dalai Lama, but only on condition that he refrain from any political activity here.

The Dalai Lama originally was scheduled to leave India last Friday to attend a Buddhist conference.

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GULF SHIPPING LINES today advised that KHALIJ ENTERPRISE, the first container vessel on their Australasia/Mid. East Gulf Service will be replaced at the end of the current voyage by the smaller 504 TEU Cellular Containership Sun Emerald. This new vessel will operate together with sister ship Sun Diamond to give a regular monthly service to all Mid East Gulf Ports from New Zealand and Australia. A spokesman for Gulf Shipping Lines commented—"It is with great regret that we have withdrawn Khalij Enterprise from the service. The vessel was an excellent operational unit and had become synonymous with the Gulf Service—well known to importers in the Gulf and exporters throughout Australasia. Unfortunately an unforeseen downturn in demand on the trade together with continuing industrial unrest in Australia has led to charter in more economical tonnage in the short term, and we are extremely confident that the excellent standard of service given by the line will be maintained and improved in the near future.

GULF SHIPPING LINES have now added Jeddah and Karachi to their container service network and have thus become the most comprehensive duty Containerized Line operating from Australia calling at a total of fourteen ports in the Red Sea/Mid East Gulf/Indian Sub Continent Area, and distributing to in excess of fifty inland centres. The spokesman for Gulf also said—"our Southbound Liftings from Bombay and Cebu have been most encouraging, and this month we add Karachi to our list of load ports from the area. In addition we are awaiting permission from the Sri Lanka Central Freight Bureau to load Southbound, however this approval has been delayed due to recent changes within the Sri Lanka Administration. Nonetheless Australian importers of Pakistani and Indian produce can now look forward to receiving their cargo in excellent condition in containers less than 30 days from placing their orders and establishing their letters of credit.

Gulf have a resident representative based in Colombo, Captain P. A. Verasinghe, who is responsible for the lines activities in Southern India and Sri Lanka, and who is available at all times to assist visiting businessmen from Australia and New Zealand.

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M.E. CONFUSION

Those people who had expected the dust of battle after the Camp David summit to settle in a week or two have been disappointed. If anything, the situation now is as confused as it was on the day of signing the two summit documents. News reports, "leaks" and analysis have helped to compound the confusion. In the past 24 hours more conflicting reports poured in from all sides. One interesting news story came from Washington and since it was carried by the major agencies, it must have been provided by the same source. It claimed that Israel had finally accepted the American view that the summit agreements stipulated that Israel would not build new settlements for five years and that, in fact, Israel would eventually dismantle all settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the interest of a final solution. Another news story said that King Hussein was "satisfied" with the answers to his questions given by the Carter administration. But the same day, King Hussein said on American television that he was still awaiting the answers to his many questions and warned that the Middle East was in for a tough time if the Camp David agreements resulted in a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. Speaking in Jerusalem almost simultaneously, Menachem Begin reiterated his view that there would never be an independent Palestinian state and that Jerusalem would remain united as the capital of Israel.

The truth could be either of the above, all of it or none of it. The confusion may be deliberate to keep interested people off balance while work toward a general settlement continues. In this sense, even the Arab opposition to the agreements may help the final outcome. The protagonists of this theory argue that the Americans surely realize that the Bank and Strip part of the deal is unacceptable and hope that the Arab pressure will help them to persuade Israel to improve the conditions. The administration, the theory goes, has wrestled from Begin all that he could give up. The agreements are linked to his term in office and the three and five-year deadlines can only be seen in that light. Once he is removed or succeeded, the next leaders of government will produce the second batch of concessions necessary for peace.

At the same time, the many Arabs who feel very frustrated at hearing Begin's extremist statements must not lose their perspective. The Israeli leadership must change in three to five years. Even if it does not, Begin himself has already reneged on explicitly declared positions. Only a few months ago, he was saying that the settlements in Sinai would never be dismantled and that he intended to "retire" there after serving his term as prime minister. Last month, he himself signed the agreement to end Israel's presence in Sinai.

If the Carter administration is serious about bringing peace to the Middle East, it must now push for a similar agreement to cover the West Bank and Gaza Strip. President Carter, having sampled the sweet taste of success after two dour years in office, should be as keen as the Arabs to achieve a lasting peace. His administration will probably continue to push for an acceptable formula that will allow the sheep and the wolf to survive.

Suppressing the IRA

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON —

To the dismay of the government here, a former British colonel has just published a book urging "Gulag-Gestapo" methods to suppress the Irish Republican Army.

Robert Eveleigh, a military intellectual, proposes giving the army power to question, photograph and fingerprint all of Ulster's 1.5 million citizens to separate potential informers from the rest. He also calls for creating a band of informers inside terrorist groups through cash rewards and blackmail pressure.

The ministry of defense acknowledges that it tried to persuade Eveleigh against publishing his "peace keeping in a democratic society." The Northern Ireland Office, Ulster's civil administration, is also reportedly reported to have been upset by the IRA would use it for propaganda.

Eveleigh, who retired last year and now runs a company specializing in the shipment of hazardous substances, says he consulted fellow officers who urged him to publish.

He wrote his work on a Defense Fellowship at Oxford where he had been sent by the army in the active duty. Eveleigh twice commanded an infantry battalion in the Upper Falls area of Belfast, a militant Catholic stronghold.

His volutions are unlikely to be adopted in any wholesale fashion by the government here, although some of his techniques are now standard practice in the Catholic ghettos. His book, however, will strengthen the fears of civil libertarians, concerned that the army and its political role in Ulster poses a potential threat to traditional freedoms in Britain.

The most startling section asserts that democracies must use the methods of tyranny "to defeat terrorism and suppress insurrection."

"The methods that defeated the Communist terrorists in Malaya are those that sustained the Gulag archipelago. The methods of the Gestapo and the Swedish Special Branch, which was reported in 1973 to have operated a secret intelligence group that kept close tabs on left-wing members of the ruling Social Democratic Party and the Trade Unions, are of the same nature. Indeed, all the practices of these different internal security services while of very different intensities and with very different limits, are basically the same because they are the only methods by which a society can protect itself against organized citizens within itself who wish to destroy their own polity."

Eveleigh's specific remedies are less horrific than this suggests and he pointedly rules out torture or beating of suspects. He blames their frequent use in Ulster on frustration. (WFP)



The IMF and Camp David

By William Keegan

WASHINGTON —

Anybody who asked President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin what effect their Camp David talks with President Carter had on the International Monetary Fund and the proposed European Monetary System would not doubt be told where to go.

But the Camp David agreement — much more feted on this side of the Atlantic than in Europe or the Middle East — has the incidental effect of being the crucial element in a major victory for United States financial diplomacy.

The United States victory has been somewhat lost in the flood of new statistics showing that the outlook for the world economy is not as bad as it was.

The immediate economic message boils down to widespread (but not universal) agreement at the official level that the United States economy is heading for a slowdown in its rate of growth which should diminish its potentially alarming inflation rate and cut back sharply its balance of payments deficit.

Meanwhile, most other countries are expected to expand faster and emerge from lingering recession, so that there should be better balance between creditor and debtor countries, and less upheaval in the exchange markets. ("Good news for most, but the return to equilibrium means fewer countries want to borrow," complained one commercial banker here.) Add the growing success that President Carter is having in Congress with his energy legislation, and the global economic prospect looks, at very least, less worrying than before.

All of which is excellent news, and would have been so at any other time. But the development which gives this year's meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund real significance is the fact that the role of those institutions, and the IMF in particular, has been greatly strengthened through an increase in their lending and hence surveillance powers.

This means, and this is where the real international political significance lies, that the U.S. government, which is particularly influential in the IMF, has reasserted and strengthened its influence on world economic affairs.

This is the culmination of an intensive round of economic diplomacy, which was sparked off by no less an individual than Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany with his proposals for a European Monetary System unveiled in the spring.

The Schmidt scheme for a zone of greater currency stability in Europe was conceived as an anti-American move by a leader who was both contemptuous of Carter's leadership qualities and anxious to protect the German currency from the fluctuations which were perceived as being a direct result of weak U.S. economic policies, notably in regard to inflation, energy, and the balance of payments.

It was also conceived after years of criticism of the alleged "benign neglect" shown by the U.S. towards the world economic system, particularly in regard to the printing of, and value of, the predominant reserve and transactions currency — the dollar.

One way in which this neglect has manifested itself is the sluggishness with which, until the last few weeks, the Americans have pursued policies to strengthen the IMF — or, as one official put it, "to rescue the Fund from oblivion."

That rescue has now taken place. Its outward manifestation is the 50 per cent increase

in the Fund's lending powers agreed here this week. That pushes the Fund itself up. A more subtle aspect is the downgrading in recent months of the prospective threat from a European Monetary Fund. The combination of these two factors makes the anti-IMF and anti-American threat from Schmidt and his supporters, President Giscard d'Estaing, very different from what it was. The specific threat from the EMS was easy to deal with. The U.S. did not fancy either a rival to the IMF, or a rival whose "conditions" for lending would be softer than those of the Fund.

The joke is that in this it had a natural ally within Schmidt's camp, in the shape of Da Omar Emminger, President of the Bundesbank, whose views on, one, providing too many of Germany's reserves to the IMF and, two, soft conditions, are well known in international diplomatic circles.

In international economic diplomacy as in domestic economic policy the U.S. administration is vitally dependent on Congress. And without the success of Camp David and the huge rise in Carter's popularity ratings here, Congress's approval for augmenting the resources of the IMF would almost certainly have been unattainable.

Many a Congressman could not give an expulsive deleted about the IMF or the EMS. What they do care about in an atmosphere where inflation is the number one talking point is the stability of the dollar.

And that is what they were promised by the Treasury lobbyists in return for their support.

It was, therefore, perhaps a little unfortunate that as soon as the IMF deal was agreed there should have been yet another run on the dollar but you can't win them all. (OFNS)

saudi press review

"Al-Medina" columnist Muhammad Salabuddin discussed the proposed conference on the situation in Lebanon under the aegis of the U.S. president and said that the interest shown in Lebanon "is an offshoot of the Camp David accords. At worst the conference idea may be an attempt to tighten the noose around the Palestinians' neck and force them to mellow in order to accept the fait accompli situation resulting from the Camp David accords. At any rate the proposed conference will attempt to alter the situation in Lebanon so that it becomes more in keeping with the accords aims and objectives."

"Since the parties involved in the Lebanese situation are the same parties, or represent

the same parties, to the Middle East question, the same thing will happen in the end and lead to another Camp David summit. The Maronite side in Lebanon is the only one whose objectives tally with those of the Camp David accords. That is why Camille Chamoun hastened to hail the accords while President Sarkis expected the United States to respect its own pledges regarding Lebanon which were summed up in the need to uphold constitutional legitimacy in the country."

"But now that President Carter has discarded these pledges, it is left to each party to the conflict to speculate as to the motive behind this change."

"Al-Medina" editorial wondered why certain Arab information media have changed their views of the true nature of the Israeli enemy."

"There are attempts at present to portray the enemy leaders as something other than the beasts that we have always known them to be. Thus Begin, the butcher of Deir Yassin and Moshe Dayan the murderer are being presented as less savage than they actually are."

The editorial called on Arab intellectuals to challenge such attempts "to portray the wolves as gentle lambs."

Travails of a salesman

By the Observer Foreign News Service

DAMASCUS —

In Arthur Miller's play "Death of a Salesman," there is a line about the hero, Willy Loman, "out there riding the on a smile and a shoeshine."

That's the way it was with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as he made his way through the Middle East, trying to sell the Camp David accords to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

His smile grew thinner and tighter as it developed that the product had some serious defects and may require some more design work before it is ready for the market.

In addition, the competition, which calls itself "the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front," is racking up new sales every day.

Nevertheless, Vance appears to have met his quota, which was to keep Jordan and Saudi Arabia from taking public positions totally opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

The cabinets of the two governments met separately on Sept. 19 in emergency sessions to consider the Camp David accords, which had been made public the day before.

Both countries took skeptical, but measured positions, in which they pointed out that

the accords had serious deficiencies.

Vance has no real argument with that, especially after some post-Camp David haggling with the Israelis which showed that there is a serious difference of interpretation over the freeze on Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory.

The Americans understood that the moratorium on new settlements began when Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat put their signatures to the framework documents in the east room of the White House.

Begin, however, in speaking to domestic Israeli audiences, said that the moratorium would not begin until the negotiations actually started.

The Americans understand that the ban on settlements to be the duration of the negotiations, which could be for years. The Israelis apparently consider the ban to be effective only for the first phase of the negotiations, which is expected to end around Christmas.

In addition, the two sides are so far apart on the issue of Jerusalem that they could not even agree on how to state that disagreement, and that led to more haggling between the Americans and Israelis.

The disagreement is particularly disturbing to Saudi Arabia, a profoundly religious state with immense moral and financial influence in the Arab world.

Vance's sales pitch to Jordan was simple and perhaps even crude by modern-day diplomatic standards. He said that the process of negotiations with Israel has inexorably begun, with total U.S. support. Thus, Jordan will have to choose its own destiny at this pivotal moment.

Standing apart from the negotiations would ally Jordan with the radical Arabs and alienate the United States (which currently supplies Jordan with about \$250 million in military and economic assistance annually). To influence the outcome, Jordan must negotiate.

King Hussein, caught once again in the middle between his moderate policies and his need to maintain good relations with the more radical and fundamentalist Arab states, in a terrible dilemma, first two stops, believed that he had accomplished something by clarifying some questions in the Saudi and Jordanian minds. More important, win or lose it was essential that he made the trip to give the Camp David accords the public support they needed. (OFNS)

The reality of Mexican oil

By William Chislett

MEXICO CITY —

Oil is being increasingly held out as the solution to Mexico's staggering problems, but these problems are so great that phrases like "the next Saudi Arabia" pale in comparison to the reality of the situation.

President Jose Lopez Portillo announced recently that the country's potential reserves of crude oil and condensates had gone up from 120 billion barrels to 200 billion barrels. Proven reserves now stand at 20 billion barrels — Saudi Arabia's are 150 billion barrels.

Oil is being discovered in Mexico at an increasing rate. This is resulting in a restoration of the country's international credit rating (foreign debt now stands at an all time high of \$26 billion) and represents a potentially large source of export earnings.

But whether this "gold" will be able to ease the awe-inspiring problems of over 50 per cent unemployment, an annual population growth rate of 3.5 per cent and a per capita income of around \$875 a year remains to be seen.

The president confidently predicted in his annual state of the nation speech that "the worst is over."

When Lopez Portillo took over he had to contend with the crisis produced by the country's first devaluation of the peso in 22 years. An estimated \$4.5 billion "left" Mexico. Inflation was running at 27 per cent and the balance of payments deficit reached \$3 billion. Two years later, inflation is coming down and will probably be around 20 per cent this year and the balance of payments deficit is forecast at about \$2.4 billion.

Oil riches may be the talk of the town but a drive down the tree-lined, six-lane Paseo de la Reforma, Mexico City's main street, should be enough to bring the oil potential into sharp relief.

Whenever a traffic light turns red young boys with rags and buckets rush out and try to earn a few pesos from cleaning windshields. Only about half the workforce in the capital (population 13 million) is employed. And officially 1,000 people a day arrive from the countryside.

Will they benefit from the oil? Even if the economy were to return to a 6 per cent growth rate, which is the official target, industry could still only

provide 150,000 new jobs a year at the most and 800,000 are needed every year just to keep the unemployed rate from increasing. This year the economic growth rate, forecast at 5 per cent, will be higher than the population rate for the first time in three years.

Pemex, the state-owned oil company, reckons that with so much oil and natural gas being found exports could be worth \$8 billion — nearly 50 per cent higher than total imports last year — by 1982. But who is going to benefit from this?

Wage increases are already out of step with inflation and resentment is building up among workers, many of whom feel that the often quoted "Revolution" (the Revolution of 1910) has done little for them.

Sensing this, the president who has admitted that Mexicans will have every reason to feel "defrauded" if living standards of the great majority are not soon improved, has started to initiate political reforms in order to try to contain the increasing social and political tensions. (OFNS) (See related story on page 8)

Crackdown in Kenya

By Peter Sharrock

NAIROBI —

Kenya's new leader Daniel Arap Moi is making a rapid impact on the country with an unprecedented attack on corruption.

The admonitory style of the 54-year-old former headmaster and chief scout of Kenya, like that of all other Kenyan politicians, was not much noticed at home or abroad in the shadow of the late President Jomo Kenyatta.

But now, as acting president assured of being declared Kenya's second president unopposed next month, Moi's daily warnings on tours of the country against corruption, nepotism, fraud, smuggling and abuse of office have suddenly taken on an edge.

A few days ago the front page of one of Nairobi's two daily newspapers carried three reports: the city council voting the deputy mayor out of office for abusing his position, two officials — one of them related to a top police officer — jailed

for demanding a bribe from a widow and President Moi warning a big delegation from western Kenya along the Ugandan border against smuggling.

In a continent where corruption is endemic, it begins to look as though Kenya, which has always been relatively clean, has a new broom.

Moi does not mince his words. He went down to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa and told the dockers and customs men he knew there was a lot of smuggling and he knew how much they could be counted on to do "for a massi" — dock slang for a 100 Kenyan shillings note (about \$14).

But now it was going to stop and officials and workers were to stop illegal shipments of coffee, and other goods being exported. The goods were to be seized if the consignments papers were forced and auctioned publicly, he said.

In his first month in power since President Kenyatta died in his sleep on August 22, Moi ordered a broad policy review.

The only action he has taken so far is to freeze all allocation of plots of government land to the people.

Land is the fundamental issue which drove Kenyans to rebel against British rule in the Mau Mau movement in the 1950s which eventually led to independence under Jomo Kenyatta a decade later. It is still the most volatile issue in Kenya.

Moi's action was apparently taken by many thousands of Kenyans buying or trying to save for land as a sign that he was going to right past wrongs and redistribute vast holdings acquired by the small Kenyan plutocratic elite.

This was certainly implied two days later when he hurriedly moved to ensure he was not kindling false hopes by saying the property of all individuals was protected under the constitution. — (R)

agricultural prospects of Saudi Arabia and lamented the fact that only three per cent of the area of Saudi Arabia is under cultivation. Studies have shown an additional five million hectares could be put to use. The writer said that local production accounts for only 20 per cent of the national consumption while the country has to import the remaining 80 per cent of the requirements of agricultural produce.

Shurayem reviewed the benefits of greater agricultural production and the ways of "realizing the best out of this land" which at one time, used to export its surplus produce.

"Al-Bilad" columnist Hassan Angawi reviewed superpower relations and the new SALT talks. The columnist welcomed news of another agreement "if

this is going to reduce the expenditure on arms and channel some of the funds into aid to developing countries."

"Another agreement between the two superpowers may mean that it is possible to expect a relaxation of tensions between the two and, therefore, help solve certain outstanding international problems."

"Al-Riyadh" editorial found it disturbing that President Carter should call for a conference to discuss the Lebanese question that would include all sides to the conflict.

"That presumably would mean that the Palestinians should be consulted as to what should be done to restore peace and normalcy in Lebanon 'why couldn't they be consulted as to the future of their own country which was taken away from them rendering them a homeless people.'"

The American conservative awakes from hibernation

"The Conservative Intellectual Movement in America since 1945." By George H. Nash. New York: Basic Books, Inc. 1976.

By Charles McNaughton
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—It is customary for local politicians in New York City, usually during late spring and early summer, to host elaborate testimonial dinners for one another, presumably in the hope that their combined efforts will boost everyone's popularity and provide all politicians with at least a temporary air of respectability. In much the same way, conservative intellectuals in the United States are given to writing books and articles (as well as creating journals to publish them) promoting the thoughts and lauding the aspirations of other conservative thinkers. Perhaps the most comprehensive conservative tribute to conservatives yet accomplished is George Nash's recent history, "The Conservative Intellectual Movement in America Since 1945."

Replete with three-quarter-page pictures of 30 or so assorted conservative greats (including everyone from Nobel prize winning economist Frederick Hayek to journalist James Kilpatrick), the book portrays conservatives as champions of a return to natural law—to the uniform belief that "there is a source of truth higher than, and independent of, man"—who have been gallantly fighting in a cause (not lost, for as T.S. Eliot said, no cause is ever gained) against the folly of liberalism, socialism, and statism which, if unchecked, will inevitably result in the demise of Western civilization.

At the outset, Nash refuses to define the term "conservative" or even to establish any guidelines for labeling someone a conservative thinker other than to say, "that was the way it was." Thus a number of unwilling participants are drafted into the conservative fold.

Three Schools

In lieu of a definition, Nash outlines what may fairly be called three schools of conservative thought. Libertarians believed in a free-market economy and in protecting the individual from a "collectivist" state that would squash his identity, but disagreed over the extent to which the state should intervene to insure these ideals. Traditionalists (or "new conservatives") opposed individualism, relativism and positivism, and wanted to resurrect a civilization based on "vision, principle, hierarchy, structure, distance, and restraint."

Much like Solzhenitsyn, they did not mind authoritarianism if it imposed correct values upon society. Finally, anti-Communists, substantially influenced by the 1950 McCarthy controversy, felt that liberal governments, because of their willingness to "tolerate" differing political philosophies, were acquiescing to a systematic world takeover by Communist-totalitarianism and, therefore, "evil" regimes. They advocated an aggressive policy to stop Communist expansion which to many included the possibility of a preemptive nuclear strike.

To Nash, much of the historical, intellectual struggle to consolidate a conservative force in American politics centered around an effort to effectively combine and synthesize these three often conflicting schools of conservative thought. Although most conservatives still dispute the success of any effort to unify the movement, Nash points to William Buckley, an individualist with a strong belief in traditional religious and moral values, as the personification of an ideal conservative compromise.

Reading Nash's thoroughly researched, carefully documented, and clearly written book, it is all too difficult to ignore the constant background cheerleading that the author provides in statements such as,

"And so with the greatest opportunity of their lives before them, conservatives faced the future." Nash's analysis is not so much incomplete as it is uncritical, although he does miss some major trends and implications of "conservative thought."

Anti-intellectualism

A major omission is the latent anti-intellectualism inherent in a conservative view of post-industrial society. According to Richard Gillam, neo-conservative such as Irving Kristol, Nathan Glazer, and Daniel Moynihan are convinced that America—indeed every industrialized nation—is moving inexorably toward a "post-industrial society" along the lines described by sociologist Daniel Bell. Under Bell's theory, as the economy becomes increasingly dependent upon the provision of services, and less so upon the production of goods, an elite class of knowledgeable technicians will become the functionally indispensable managers of society. Because Bell and his neo-conservative followers view this form of post-industrial society as the only possible social alternative for the future, they regard anything that might in any way hinder its natural evolution as a threat to the very existence of civilized society. Intellectual criticism, insofar as it undermines the development of an essentially mechanistic, conformist social system, is just such a threat to stability and even survival.

Thus, Gillam goes so far as to conclude that "a definition of critical thought as intolerably antipathetic and destructive lies at the heart of the neoconservative persuasion." When one considers that Nash describes conservatism as essentially an intellectual movement, and an adversary one at that, the implications of neo-conservative post-industrialism are, to say the least, ironic.

Historian Isidore Silver points out another factor in the rise of conservatism also missing from Nash's analysis. Silver writes: "Neo-Conservatism in the last twenty years has consisted of a reaction to one major trauma—the fear of anti-Semitism." Central to this fear was the idea "that an elite, a conservative elite, rooted in privilege, protected the Jew, while 'the people' in nationalistic movements constituted the 'enemy.'" Seen in this light, Daniel Moynihan's and other conservatives' relentless and unbending demand that the U.S. continue its strong support of Israel and opposition to Arab states is more easily understood.

The current conviction of writers on American politics is that Americans are becoming more conservative. Fed up with "big government" intrusion virtually every sphere of life, and with high tax rates to support "massive" spending on social programs of questionable effectiveness, Americans are reevaluating the premises underlying New Deal liberalism, and are moving right. Recent opinion polls, reporting that 47 per cent of Americans now consider themselves "conservative" (be it "just slightly," "moderately," "substantially," or "far"), tend to corroborate this popular belief. As such sweeping movements in American politics will inevitably in-

fluence decision-makers in every sphere of policymaking, it is important for those nations concerned with the future of American foreign policy to keep abreast of and to try to understand changes in the American mood. For this purpose, George H. Nash has written a useful book, even if it smacks of the charitable impulse to patronize those whom we fear cannot withstand criticism.

A messy political divorce

By Alan Ehrenhalt

WASHINGTON—A long, messy political divorce is being played out in the 95th Congress. The Republican right is divorcing big business.

Disaffection between the corporations and the right, smoldering for years, has flared into open hostility since campaign finance reports for the 1976 election showed conservatives just where business was putting its political money.

Although a majority of identifiable business money still goes to candidates clearly seen as conservative, up to 40 per cent of it is financing campaigns of liberal Democrats. In a Congress likely to be dominated by Democrats for the foreseeable future, business political action committees seek short-run influence as much as they do long-run change. Nothing infuriates conservatives more than that.

Says an emotional Rep. Robert F. Dornan, Republican from California: "Corporate managers don't care who's in office, what party or what they stand for. They're just out to buy."

"We found that our 'friends,' the Fortune 500, were playing both sides," says Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., a leader in national conservative politics since his election in 1974. "When you push water for them as long as we have," he said, "that's a little hard to swallow."

In a speech earlier this year before the Chamber of Commerce in Ogden, Utah, Laxalt

was even more blunt. "Thumb your noses at big business," he told the audience. "You can't count on this sector—at least right now—to represent the free enterprise sector and the things you believe in. They're either accomplishing nothing or taking a suicidal approach to the problems."

Boardroom coronaries

But the split between business and the right goes far beyond the campaign spending reports. Younger conservatives increasingly see large corporations as willing participants in an overregulated society, from which business benefits but the average citizen does not.

"It's one big beautiful political bed," Laxalt said. "If tomorrow it was announced that all government intervention in business were ended, there would be coronaries in every boardroom."

Laxalt and other new conservatives joined with liberal Democrats earlier this year in pushing for airline deregulation. Although most Republicans were reluctant to take a strong deregulation position, airline deregulation had lobby support outside Congress from most national conservative organizations.

Skepticism on the right about subsidies to business was not born this year. Hard evidence for it dates back at least to 1972, when Republican Sens. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and James L. Buckley of New York joined a majority of liberal Democrats in voting against a loan guarantee for Lockheed Aircraft Corp. The loan guarantee passed, 49-48, but the defection of key conservatives served notice that federal subsidies were becoming suspect on the right, even in the area of national defense.

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, one of the most strident in his distrust of business, comes close to old-fashioned populist rhetoric in denouncing the leaders of major American corporations. He sees business leaders as inheritors of great wealth, people with no financial stake in the operation of their business, free to indulge their "guilt-ridden neuroses" by supporting federal policies that stifle market competition.

Soft heads
"Many of our largest corporations are headed by people who never met a payroll," Hatch said. "If you look at the soft heads in Congress, most of them are inheritors of wealth."

Along with business leaders who have actually inherited corporations, Hatch includes the "symbolic inheritors" who do not own firms but who manage them without having built a business on their own. Against these people he contrasts the "entrepreneur," the small farmer or businessman who wants to compete in a free market system but who is prevented from doing so by ruinous regulations of the federal bureaucracy.

All this should not be taken as a revolution in Republican attitudes toward business. By and large, conservatives are still far more sympathetic to the legislative goals of business than most liberal congressional Democrats. Industries seeking to stay regulated still find considerable support for this position on the Republican right.

But the emergence of the new anti-business mood among conservative intellectuals and strategists is likely to have growing impact in the next few Congresses. Nationally prominent conservatives like Laxalt and Hatch are working to spread it among Republicans throughout the country.

It is no coincidence that most of the conservative members of Congress who talk angrily about big business are from small western states not particularly dependent on industry. Legislators from industrial states like Michigan and Pennsylvania traditionally have had to take sides between labor and management—they supported one and criticized the other. Senators from mountain states rarely face such a choice; they have been free to attack both labor and management and prosper politically. In any case, the end of the long association between the right and big business has led some conservatives to rethink their ideas of a model constituency—with serious implications for the future.

"Our natural constituency are the taxpayers and producers in the middle," Laxalt now says. "Not big business." —(CQ)

Dr. Pauling's vitamin C cures

By William Scott

SAN FRANCISCO—Since 1970, Dr. Linus Pauling of California's Stanford University has been championing the virtues of vitamins, particularly vitamin C, as a treatment for diseases ranging from cancer to the common cold. The 77-year-old chemist, twice a Nobel prize winner, has also been campaigning, for much of that time, for controlled, clinical studies to evaluate his claims. Now he is to get his way.

Tests funded by the National Cancer Institute have begun at the Mayo Clinic, where 150 terminal cancer patients will

serve as guinea-pigs, downing massive doses of C—otherwise known as ascorbic acid. The NCI says it's far too early even to mention the experiment—"the last thing we want is a stampede of cancer patients offering themselves for tests."

Pauling, one of the legendary figures of 20th century science is still regarded as an interloper and a slightly nutty one at that, by experts in the field of nutrition. "If you polled the U.S. scientific community," says Dr. George Briggs, a University of California biochemist and nutritionist, "I

doubt that Dr. Pauling's vitamin theories would pick up more than 3 per cent of the vote."

Yet millions of Americans are firm believers in megavitamin therapy. They are convinced that vitamins can both cure and prevent diseases. "The evidence is growing," says Pauling, a tall, silver-haired figure, "that vitamin C offers protection against all infectious ailments." He mentions measles, mumps, influenza, hepatitis, polio... and cancer.

Pauling admits that he doesn't know how vitamin C fights cancer. —(OFNS)

Condensate ingenuity

This robot-like construction looms above the horizon on the coast road out to Jeddah's desalination plant. It is part of an imaginative project, undertaken by the city authorities, to beautify the environment and at the same time to remind the citizens of their history and traditions. The composition consists of parts of the first condenser built in the city during the reign of King Abdul Aziz. This is only one example of his extensive work to improve the water supply of Jeddah. (F.W.R.)

Italy's turbulent politics swept up in Moro-mania

By Victor L. Stappone

ROME—A sudden rush of books, medals and monuments nearly five months after his murder is turning former Premier Aldo Moro into a cult figure.

The fallout from Moro-mania is also threatening to unglue the political alliances that held together so firmly during his kidnapping.

At least three books by major authors examining Italian terrorism and the handling of the Moro kidnapping by the government and its political allies will go on sale soon.

Recent publication of a new series of letters written by Moro during his 55-day captivity has also touched off a storm. The letters, until now kept secret as part of evidence in the police investigation, are viewed as damaging to the Communist Party. It is not known who leaked them to the press.

Many cities and towns in Italy are renaming schools, streets and squares after the five-time premier who was considered Italy's probable next president before his abduction in an ambush in Rome March 16.

A table-tennis tournament in Genoa, a cycling race near Rome and a gymnastics exhibition in Naples were all named after Moro as part of the recent trend to honor him.

The trade fair in his hometown of Bari in southern Italy sold Moro coins valued at 5,000 lire (\$5.50) accepted as money at the fair, and the an-

nual festival of his Christian Democrat Party issued Moro stamps to be used to seal letters. Italians still make a pilgrimage to Via Michelangelo Caetani, the narrow street a stone's throw from the Communist and Christian Democrat Parties' headquarters in downtown Rome where Moro's body was found stuffed in the back of a car June 9. They pray and leave flowers and such notes as "man dies but the ideal remains."

Some critics say the rush to create a Moro myth has been in bad taste and merely an attempt to make political capital out of his death.

"It's not the boocoo tournaments that are offensive," says Vittorio Cervone, a senator who was a close friend of Moro, "but the bad faith of those in the party who always held Moro in contempt but who now have realized that he is merchandise which sells well."

Moro's widow Eleonora and family friends have cut ties with the Christian Democrat Party, which along with the Communists supported a hard-line stance and ruled out any negotiations with Moro's terrorist captors. According to some reports, Mrs. Moro may join the Socialists, the only party which urged that no door be closed in an attempt to save Moro's life.

Socialist leader Bettino Craxi recently was given a bullet-proof Alfa Romeo, protection Moro was without when he was grabbed by gunmen who killed his five bodyguards, Craxi said. The donors included friends of the Moro's. (AP)

Does oil grow on trees?

By Jerome Byrne

LOS ANGELES—At an agricultural research station south of Los Angeles a crop is being grown that may eventually make drilling for oil a thing of the past. Instead, oil will be grown in huge "gasoline tree" plantations and harvested like any other crop.

The project is the work of Nobel Prize-winner Professor Melvin Calvin of the Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics at the University of California, Berkeley. "The idea first came to me sitting in a queue for gasoline during the oil embargo of 1973," he said. "I thought that there must be plants which produce hydrocarbons that could be harvested. A few days later I broke a branch on an ornamental shrub of my wife's and a milky fat oozed out. I wondered whether this could be it."

The shrub was one which grows wild over much of the south west of the United States and is known as the gopher plant because no gophers will dig holes near it. Its botanical name is "euphorbia lathyris" and it is one of the large family of "euphorbia" which has over 3,000 species.

While most plants store the energy they gain from the sun by photosynthesis in the form of carbohydrates such as sugar and starch, the "euphorbia" go one further and convert the carbohydrate into hydrocarbon.

Last year several rows of gopher plants, together with a more tropical species known as the African milk bush "euphorbia tirucalli", were planted at the University of California south coast field station in Santa Ana. With oil making up about 10 per cent of the plant's weight, Professor Calvin estimates that an acre

should produce about 10 barrels.

"That estimate is based on unselected seed," he said. "Selection and breeding will enormously improve that. Twenty-five years ago, for instance, the rubber tree in Malaysia yielded 200 pounds an acre. Now they regularly get 2,000 pounds per acre and some experimental trees can produce the equivalent of 8,000 pounds."

"Remember that 'euphorbia' has never been domesticated and that we know very little about growing it. The sort of yields that we get now are what you would have got from corn or wheat in the iron age."

Calvin is confident that the oil from euphorbia can be put into a catalytic cracker in an oil refinery and yield much the same range of products now obtained from crude oil, with the exception of the heavy ends like asphalt. In the future he even envisages the possibility of "green refineries" plants would be developed that naturally produce oils of differing weights making refineries unnecessary.

Meanwhile back in the present no oil has even been put through a cracker. "We don't have enough yet," explained Professor John Ottovos, a co-worker with Professor Calvin. "We haven't developed a commercial way to extract the oil. At the moment we crush up the whole plant, dry it and then take the oil out with a benzene solvent but that way is only good for small laboratory amounts. Ultimately we'll probably crush and steam it like they do with alfalfa."

At this early stage the economics of euphorbia are highly speculative. Calvin has estimated the cost of a barrel of

"green oil" to be about \$20, which compares not too unfavorably with the current price of crude, but which doesn't include the cost of extraction. However, Tom Mock, the staff research associate who is growing the plants at the experimental station sees even this figure as wildly optimistic.

"At the moment," he said, "to get 10 barrel an acre we have to put in more energy equivalent in the form of water and fertilizers than we get out. Without that input you'd be lucky to get a barrel an acre."

Although trying to evaluate ultimate cost of euphorbia is now little more than juggling with "guesstimates," the possibilities are encouraging enough to interest Exxon and Atlantic Richfield, both of whom are said to be "considering" supporting the work.

"What we do know," said Ottovos, "is a fair amount about the proposition of euphorbia oil. Its carbon and hydrogen content is very similar to petroleum and it doesn't have any sulfur. On the other hand it has 10 per cent more oxygen which has to be removed by hydrogenation. But it's early days yet and the idea is the important thing."

According to Tom Mock it is unlikely that euphorbia oil will be used for gasoline. "But," he said, "it could well be used as feedstock for plastics." Calvin's work in this project is only one of several here investigating the possibility of using plants as a source of both energy and chemicals. At the same research station, experiments are being made with the phenomenally fast-growing eucalyptus family. —(OFNS)

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Oil's contaminating impact on Mexico

By Leonard Greenwood
VILLA HERMOSA, Mexico — Oil covers the grass and leaves. It shimmers in a fine, rainbow-hued film on the pond, collecting dust and insects.

Barren trees and shrubs, robbed of foliage by the choking oil, thrust up from the sticky mud. Even the hardy palms are dying.

Half-submerged at the edge of the pond is the body of a wild duck, its feathers coated with oil. In the distance, a chimney belches black, foul-smelling smoke that hangs over the desolate scene like a storm cloud.

"Development of rich oil deposits in southern Mexico is contaminating the soil, the air, the water and the morals of the people," Governor Leandro Ruvirosa Wade of

the state of Tabasco said in an interview.

"All this activity is turning our way of life upside down. People who have been farmers are feeling the impact of a powerful industry. Our society is becoming industrialized, with all the consequences."

In five years, Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the national monopoly, has developed the oil fields that straddle the states of Tabasco and Chiapas to where they produce 80 per cent of Mexico's oil. Tabasco itself turns out 60 percent — 640,000 barrels of crude oil a day and 1.1 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Under orders from President Jose Lopez Portillo, PEMEX is pushing development at full speed, so that any excess oil can be exported to bring in urgently need-

ed foreign exchange.

Augustin de Diaz Lastra, an aide to the governor, said that oil activity has caused a tremendous distortion in the state economy, with PEMEX dominating every aspect of life.

"We used to have a well-balanced economy, with strong agriculture," he said. "Then PEMEX came. PEMEX is a law unto itself. There is now disorder in the river and stream system. Plants and lagoons are being destroyed."

In one area alone, farmers estimate that 25,000 acres have been seriously affected by PEMEX activities, that crops have been reduced and that they have lost the equivalent of thousands of dollars.

"Transportation has also been affected," Diaz Lastra said. "because PEMEX snaps up all the trucks. To get the equipment to their sites, they use trucks normally used to transport crops and agricultural machinery."

Chemical Poisons
If PEMEX thinks it might want a tractor or truck it will pay the owner for a week, a month, to have it standing by in case they need it. It builds roads but dams streams, causing floods. Its oils and chemicals poison the land. But when campesinos (farmers) complain, PEMEX brings maps and plans and graphs to the complaint office. They are never wrong, according to them.

Manuel Echeverria of the Villa Hermosa Chamber of Commerce, said, "PEMEX comes here like a monster with an insatiable appetite. It needs everything now and it pays prices no one else can match."

Fifteen thousand oil and construction workers and their

families have moved into Villa Hermosa, the capital of Tabasco. Thousands of other families have followed them, seeking work on the shantytowns.

In a few years, the population of Villa Hermosa has soared from 90,000 to more than 250,000 shattering the peaceful pattern of life in the provincial capital. Many of them have no skills. Thus one of the most serious problems is rising unemployment.

Hundreds of primitive huts have sprung up on the outskirts of town as jobless squatters scramble to get a roof over their heads. Rents have tripled and quadrupled. People with gardens are building cottages to rent.

Prices have risen so high that many staple foods are beyond the reach of many people. A scraggly chicken can cost up to \$8. Everything is in short supply.

Lawyer Manuel Fernandez, who runs the Villa Hermosa office of the federal prosecutor's bureau for the defense of the consumer, says complaints about profiteering have increased so much that he now has up to 15 inspectors out on the streets. He said he has levied numerous fines of 2,000 to 5,000 pesos (\$88 to \$220).

Restaurant diners may find that half the dishes on the menu are not available. In a humid land with temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees centigrade), refrigerators can be out of order for weeks waiting for parts.

There are power cuts, water sources run dry and 15,000 to 20,000 feet (4,500 to 6,000 meters) above some of the world's greatest oil deposits drivers sometimes have to wait half an hour for service.

"This place is like California during the good rush," Echeverria said. "Everyone wants to come here and make money. The housing situation has created a get-rich-quick attitude."

"The oil boom has thrown a huge burden on Villa Hermosa and PEMEX has done nothing to offset it. It has built no cultural facilities, no recreation centers, not even a sports arena. There are thousands of children in Villa Hermosa who are not going to school because there is no room for them."

Two-tier economy
According to Echeverria and other businessmen, PEMEX has created a two-tiered economy in Tabasco with local employers unable to compete for workers. They pay the minimum salary of 93 pesos (\$4) a day while PEMEX pays up to 300 pesos (\$13) a day.

PEMEX has become concerned about its relations with the people. Director-General Jorge Diaz Serrano has called for patience and understanding, and PEMEX recently announced an 8-billion-peso (\$356 million) antipollution program.

"In the course of oil operations it is necessary to cross and use portions of land, and properties must be affected," Diaz Serrano said. "But we have moved not only toward the production and processing of hydrocarbons. We try as well to protect the environment and encourage the harmonious interaction of farming."

PEMEX, he said, would pay just compensation. He asked people not to stop the oil industry operations, as it



hinders the development of the country.

PEMEX officials said that last year PEMEX paid out 135 million pesos (\$6 million) for damage to and occupation of land.

Cesar Baptista, PEMEX subdirector of industrial production, said, "We have to hurry because of the needs of Mexico, and when you move like this you create injustices."

At every level of society there is fear that the prosperity is a temporary phenomenon created by the high wages and free spending, and that there has been no permanent improvement in the economy.

Many of the oilmen are single or are here without their families, Echeverria said. They spend their money in the seedy places. "Look at all the new vice centers that have sprung up at the edge of town. Not much of this money stays."

"When we look at what is going on it reminds us of the town of Poza Rica (to the north in the neighboring state of Vera Cruz) which used to have a lot of oil. When production

there dropped, the only thing left was poverty. But there was a lot more of it because of all the poor families that had moved there during the boom."

Governor Ruvirosa Wade, a native of Tabasco, who won election on a promise to get a better deal for the state, fights a war on two fronts, one with PEMEX and the other defending himself against charges that he is not doing enough.

"We have said that the oil industry should not be a purely extractive industry, because that will not create jobs," he said. PEMEX has agreed to set up a petrochemical complex here. It will make rare materials for private enterprise to begin secondary industries.

The governor said that since he came to office 18 months ago relations with PEMEX have improved and that PEMEX is giving in to some demands. It will help the federal and state governments to finance a road-building program and will build 500 houses for its employees. But Tabasco is a long way from sa-

tisfied, the governor said, adding:

"We will continue pressing PEMEX to make more investments so we can meet the increased responsibilities their operations have created. PEMEX operations here are increasing, so there will be greater damage, greater contamination and more complaints."

"My government has to see that future generations are not adversely affected by today's exportation of a non-renewable resource. We are trying to avoid contamination of water and to reduce social conflict. When I came to office, campesinos had been waiting four or five years for indemnity for damaged lands and crops. The state government complained to PEMEX for not handling these complaints quicker and we are now almost up to date."

The governor says his administration would like to use the oil money to build a foundation for future economic prosperity.

"We want to create a basic infrastructure for irrigated agriculture, with canals and dams," he added. — (LAT)

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Opening doors to the brain

By Nigel Hawkes
LONDON — The brain is an unknown country, difficult to visit. Its exploration by science has not yet penetrated far, though the rewards for success would be dazzling.

An understanding, for example, of how the brain maintains its delicate chemical balance, and how that balance can be disturbed, could offer huge benefits. If, as many suspect, mental illness can be caused by temporary or permanent chemical imbalances, then the prospect of really effective treatment might become a reality. Better control of pain could be but one of many benefits.

These are prospects that have long tantalized, and if they are a little nearer today it is thanks to a remarkable series of discoveries beginning some five years ago.

It was found that the brain can manufacture its own forms of morphine, natural opiates with powerful pain-killing properties. Even more interesting, perhaps, is the recent report that one of these substances appears effective in the treatment of schizophrenia; though this needs to be confirmed, as the scale of the experiment was small. But the result has nevertheless stimulated a tremendous amount of interest, with the drug companies well to the fore.

The story begins in 1973 with simultaneous reports from two American universities, New York and Johns Hopkins. The two groups demonstrated that the brain is equipped with special sites designed to act as "receptors" for opiate drugs like morphine.

Receptors are just what they sound like: specific structures into which a drug molecule can neatly fit, in the way an electric plug fits into its appropriate socket.

The idea of receptors wasn't new, but the finding that the brain has specialized receptors designed exclusively for opiate molecules was.

Clearly, these receptors were no accident. Nor, since they occur in many different creatures — even in the oldest vertebrate known, the hagfish — could they be the result of man's association with morphine. Their real purpose, it was sensed, must be to act as receptors for natural opiates — substances produced in the body which would be similar in size and shape to the opiates present in the juice of the poppy.

The race was on to identify the natural opiates. In 1975 four groups, at Uppsala in Sweden, San Francisco and Baltimore in the U.S. and Aberdeen in Scotland, gave a general description, and the first breakthrough was achieved later that year by the Aber-

deen group led by Professor Hans Kosterlitz and Dr. John Hughes. They extracted two substances from an animal's brain which they called "enkephalins."

At the same time, Dr. Derek Smyth and his team at the National Institute for Medical Research, London, had isolated a more potent substance, which they called the C-Fragment of lipotropin. Two further candidates, gamma-endorphin and alpha-endorphin, were then reported by Roger Huillemin's group at the Salk Institute in California and the general term now used to describe this series of related chemicals is "endorphins" (endogenous morphines).

C-Fragment
All these natural opiates are peptides, formed from a string of amino acids (the building blocks of proteins) linked together. The two enkephalins are small molecules containing five amino acids. The endorphins are much bigger molecules. The one that looks the most interesting of all is the C-Fragment (also called beta-endorphin); it contains 31 amino acids.

What do the opiate peptides do? Although their function is not properly understood, their most obvious property is that of killing pain. C-Fragment, for example, has been shown by the London researchers to be 100 times more potent than morphine.

This suggests that one of the roles played by the endorphins in the body may be to act as a natural pain-killer. There has been speculation that release of endorphin by the brain might explain the total indifference to pain said to be observed among badly-injured soldiers on the battlefield, the mechanism of acupuncture anaesthesia, or even the ability of fakirs to walk without suffering across red-hot coals.

Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the striking analgesic properties of these peptides offer potential new products for the drug houses. Because the enkephalins are simple compounds, hence easy to synthesize, most of the effort so far has concentrated on them.

What the drug firms are looking for is a pain-killer as effective as morphine but without its addictive drawbacks. The natural enkephalins, which are relatively weak analgesics, survive only seconds in the brain so they can offer no more than transient pain relief.

The aim has therefore been to synthesize molecules that might be more potent and more stable and in fact several longer lasting enkephalins have now been prepared. Their addictive properties, however, are still uncertain.

In Britain the giant Impe-

rial Chemical Industries (ICI) have taken a slightly different approach. Observing that one of the side-effects of morphine is constipation, they have been trying to synthesize an enkephalin-like compound as a cure for diarrhea. A search for a cure for "gummy tummy" may not be the sublime pursuit in science, but the product would be eminently marketable.

The most significant of the endorphins seems likely to be the C-Fragment. A much more powerful analgesic than any of the other endorphins (or enkephalins), it is also much longer-lived in the brain. This led Smyth to suggest that one function of the C-Fragment might be in the long-term control of pain, as in the maintenance of pain threshold, while the enkephalins could be responsible for short-term pain sensitivity.

Profound possibilities
But the ultimate effects of C-Fragment could be even more profound. In the first tests in which it was given to human subjects, dramatic improvements were reported in a group of mentally ill patients who had proved resistant to other treatments.

The preliminary clinical trial, arranged by Dr. Cho Hao Li of the University of California at San Francisco — who provided the synthetic material — Dr. Nathan Kline of the Rockland Research Institute in New York and Dr. Heinz Lehmann of McGill University in Montreal, showed that intravenous injections of the C-Fragment appeared to reduce anxiety and hallucinations and in some cases restored the patients to a state of balance and contentment they had not enjoyed for years.

The study was limited in scale principally because the residue peptide has not been synthesized in large quantities, and each dose was staggeringly expensive.

The results, despite some uncertainties in the design of the trial, look impressive, though it is too early to predict that administration of C-Fragment in its present form will provide an across-the-board treatment for the range of conditions known as schizophrenia. None the less there is good reason for believing that in some cases the symptoms of mental illness are caused by abnormal levels of endorphins. If this could be remedied by administration, then in those patients at least the chemical balance of the brain would be restored.

As a scientist primarily interested in brain function, London's Derek Smyth sees the most exciting advances still to come, with a whole new area of study — the homeostasis, or natural balance, of the brain — opening up. — (OFNS)

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Tiant fires 2-hitter

Red Sox win 8th in row, force Yanks to playoff

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox and New York Yankees, battling through out the season for the American League East title, wound up in a first place tie and will meet in a one-game playoff for the title Monday.

The Red Sox, who blew a 14-game lead over the Yankees, then fell 3 1/2 games behind, ended the regular season Sunday with their eighth straight victory, a 5-0 decision over the Toronto Blue Jays behind the brilliant two-hit pitching of Luis Tiant.

The Yankees, meanwhile, lost to the Cleveland Indians, 9-2, as Rick Waite hurled a five-hitter and Andre Thornton and Gary Alexander smashed home runs.

Boston and New York finished the season with 99-63 records. Their playoff will be held in Boston's Fenway Park, with see left-hander Ron Guidry, 24-3, going for the Yan-

kees and ex-Yankee Mike Torrez, 16-12, pitching for the Red Sox.

It will be only the second playoff in American League history. In the first, Cleveland beat the Red Sox 8-3, in 1948.

The winner will face the Kansas City Royals in the best-of-five league playoffs, beginning Tuesday night in Kansas City.

Boston's 38-year-old Tiant, 13-8, stymied the Blue Jays on singles by Roy Howell and John Mayberry, and got support from Rick Burleson's two-run homer and Jim Rice's 46th homer of the year.

Cleveland, which had lost six games in a row, shelved Catfish Hunter and Dick Tidrow for six runs in the first two innings. Thornton hit a two-homer in the first and Alexander broke a 2-2 tie with a leadoff homer in the second.

Kansas City, tuned up for the playoffs, blanked the Min-

nesota Twins, 1-0, as five pitchers combined for a two-hitter and Art Kusyrner singled in the only run.

Orioles 4, Tigers 2

Elsewhere in the AL, the Baltimore Orioles spoiled Detroit manager Ralph Houk's final game, beating the Tigers, 4-2, with the help of two homers by Pat Kelly.

Brewers 9, A's 6

Rangers 9, Mariners 4

Larry Sorenson and Moose Haas collaborated on a three-hitter as the Milwaukee Brewers completed their most successful season in history with a 9-0 triumph over the Oakland A's. Texas gave new manager Pat Corrales his first victory, beating the Seattle Mariners 9-4.

Angels 5, White Sox 4

And California's Nolan Ryan struck out 13, raising his season's total to 260, as the Angels edged the Chicago White Sox, 5-4.

Pirates 5, Phillies 3

In the National League, both division champions, the Philadelphia Phillies and Los Angeles Dodgers, lost. The Phillies, the home team for Wednesday night's opening playoff game against the Dodgers, bowed to Pittsburgh, 5-3, as the Pirates' Omar Moreno stole his 71st base and Kent Tekulve earned his 31st save, both club records.

Padres 4, Dodgers 3

The Dodgers were beaten by San Diego, 4-3, in 11 innings as the Padres' Gaylord Perry recorded his 3,000th career strikeout and Oscar Gamble singled in the winning run.

Reds 10, Braves 8

George Foster's two-run homer in the 14th inning — his second homer of the game and 40th of the season — powered the Cincinnati Reds to a 10-8 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Expos 5, Cardinals 1

Montreal's Ross Grimsley won his 20th game and Dave Cash and Tony Perez — who had five hits — each drove in two runs in the ninth inning as the Expos defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-1.

Baseball leaders					
American League					
	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Carew, Min	152	564	86	188	.333
Oliver, Tex	133	525	65	170	.324
Rice, Bsn	162	672	121	212	.315
Piniella, NY	129	468	67	147	.314
Ogilvie, Mil	128	469	71	142	.303
Roberts, Sea	134	472	77	141	.299
Oss, KC	141	486	74	145	.298
Lynn, Bsn	149	537	75	160	.298
Munson, NY	153	612	73	182	.297
Bostock, Cal	147	568	74	168	.296
National League					
Parker, Pgh	148	581	102	194	.334
Garvey, La	161	637	88	201	.316
Cruz, Htn	153	565	79	178	.315
Richards, Sd	153	550	90	171	.311
Winfield, Sd	157	584	88	181	.310
Clark, Sf	156	592	90	181	.306
Rose, Cin	159	655	103	198	.302
Burroughs, Atl	153	488	72	147	.301
Concepcion, Cin	153	565	76	170	.301
Cabell, Htn	162	660	92	195	.295
Pitching (15 decisions)					
Guidry, New York	24-3	889	Stanley, Boston	15-2	
882	Gura, Kansas City	16-4	800	Eckersley, Boston	20-8
714	Caldwell, Milwaukee	22-9	710	Jenkins, Texas	18-8
692	Figuerroa, New York	20-9	690	Cormier, Texas	11-5
688					
Runs Batted In					
Foster, Cincinnati	40	Luzinski, Philadelphia	35	Parker, Pittsburgh	30
Smith, Los Angeles	29	Kingman, Chicago	28	Stargell, Pittsburgh	28
Pitching (15 decisions)					
Perry, San Diego	21-6	778	Robinson, Pittsburgh	14-6	
700	Bonham, Cincinnati	11-5	688	Hooton, Los Angeles	19-10
655	Grimsley, Montreal	20-11	645	Blue, San Francisco	18-10
643	Rau, Los Angeles	15-9	625		



SHRUGS: Dutch soccer star Johan Cruyff shrugs his shoulders when asked recently about Spanish tax demands which he says his club Barcelona should have paid but hasn't. The New York Cosmos and English club Chelsea are now chasing him.

Chelsea woos a reluctant Cruyff

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Brian Mears, the chairman of struggling Chelsea football club was preparing to fly to Holland Monday to strengthen his club's bid to sign Dutch superstar Johan Cruyff.

Cruyff, who recently retired from competitive soccer played against Chelsea for New York Cosmos in an exhibition game last Tuesday.

The Dutchman, who already has a \$6 million offer to join Cosmos, has said he is not prepared to play soccer in England — but Mears, whose club lies bottom but one in the First Division standings, is not prepared to give up.

"I am trying to make arrangements to meet with Cruyff within the next two days. I am not put off by what he has said. I shall just try harder next time," he said.

Cruyff has already resisted an approach from another English club, Arsenal, and is unlikely to take up the lucrative contract offered by Cosmos.

On Sunday, Cruyff was quoted as saying he might play in some matches of his choice, but would not play competitive football again, or join a club.

Edges Green in sudden death

Physician grabs golf's richest prize

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 2 (AP) — Dr. Gil Morgan, an optometrist, took advantage of Hubert Green's 3-putt bogey on the 16th hole of the final round, then regained a tie for the lead with his 18th hole birdie.

Green, who once threatened to run away with the title, fell behind with a bogey-6 on the 16th hole of the final round, then regained a tie for the lead with his 18th hole birdie.

He dropped back to third alone at 67-280.

Third prize, however, was \$19,000 which boosted his season's money-winnings to a record \$362,429. It broke the old single-season record of \$353,021 set by Johnny Miller in 1974.

With one official event remaining on the pro tour schedule, he cannot be caught. And it appeared certain he would also repeat as Player of the Year and as the Vardon Trophy winner. If he does, and he's the leader in both categories, he will become the first man ever to win the Vardon Trophy for low-stroke average, the money title and Player of the Year honors in consecutive seasons.

"But it doesn't count," Watson said, and pointed out that Jack Nicklaus almost certainly would have accomplished the feat had he ever played enough events to be eligible for the Vardon Trophy.

Neither Watson nor Lee Trevino, the only man who could possibly catch him, are entered in the season's final event. It was the clinching of the prestigious awards that gave Watson the most pleasure.

Green, who had forced the playoff with a dramatic, 12-foot, birdie putt on the 72nd hole, 3-putted from the fringe on the first extra hole. His first putt, about 20 feet, broke sharply to the right, some 4 to 5 feet from the cup. His next one missed.

Almost overlooked in the dramatics of Green's finishing birdie and the playoff were some record-setting performances by Tom Watson.

Watson, winner of five American tournaments this season, was tied for the lead after 13 holes, then bogeyed his next 2 from bunkers.

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Patriots catch sliding San Diego

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP) — Now Don Coryell understands what has been happening to the San Diego Chargers this National Football League season.

Coryell, hired last week to replace Tommy Prothro as coach of the Chargers, watched San Diego drop a 28-23 decision to New England Sunday as the Patriots came from behind twice in the fourth quarter and Steve Grogan scored the winning touchdown with just 31 seconds left to play.

It's been that kind of season for the Chargers, who were beaten by Oakland on a controversial last-play, fumble-touchdown three weeks ago. The Raiders had another cliff hanger Sunday, tying the game on Errol Mann's fourth field goal with six seconds left in regulation time and then beating Chicago 25-19 in overtime.

Neal Colzie returned an interception to the 4-yard line, setting up the Raiders' winning TD, scored by Art Whittington.

In Sunday's other NFL games, Pittsburgh stretched its winning streak to five games, whipping the New York Jets 28-17, Miami beat St. Louis 24-10, tagging the Cardinals with their fifth straight loss, Minnesota owned Tampa Bay 24-7, Buffalo defeated Kansas City 28-17, Atlanta edged the New York Giants 23-20, Houston pummeled Cleveland 16-13, Green Bay ripped Detroit 35-14, Los Angeles scrambled

Reutemann captures 2nd U.S. GP after Andretti drops out

WATKINS GLEN, New York, Oct. 2 (R) — Carlos Reutemann drove a Ferrari to an easy victory here Sunday in the United States Grand Prix, completing a sweep of the two American Formula One races.

The victory, his fourth of the season, catapulted Reutemann into a tie with Austrian Niki Lauda for third place in this year's World Drivers Championship standings with 44 points.

American Mario Andretti, who did not finish even half of the race, already has clinched the 1978 championship with 64 points. The late Ronnie Peterson of Sweden, his Lotus teammate, stands second on the list with 51 points.

Reutemann, who is leaving Ferrari after this season to join Andretti on the Lotus team, grabbed the lead from the pole-sitting Andretti on the second lap and was never seriously challenged.

"I was extremely confident," said the 35-year-old driver, who won this race here in 1974. "I know the track. I won at Watkins Glen before. Once I established a big lead I knew I could drive easily the rest of the way."

He did just that. He built up a lead of almost 30 seconds early in the race and cruised easily to victory.

Alan Jones, son of Australian

South African Jody Scheckter captured third place in a Wolf-Ford just four laps from the end after battling Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jabouille in a Renault and Jean-Pierre Jarier in a Lotus.

Jabouille finished fourth, followed by Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil in a Copersucar and Patrick Tambay of France in a McLaren. They were the only drivers to complete all 59 laps of the race.

Former world champion James Hunt of Britain, Tambay's McLaren teammate, finished seventh, one lap behind the leaders despite having to pit for a tyre change. He lost three minutes and 28 seconds during the stop.

- Results**
1. Carlos Reutemann, Ferrari. 59 laps, 118.58 mph
 2. Alan Jones, Williams, 59.
 3. Jody Scheckter, Wolf, 59.
 4. Jean Pierre Jabouille, Renault, 59.
 5. Emerson Fittipaldi, Copersucar, 59.
 6. Patrick Tambay, McLaren, 58.

Sports Shorts

● **MEXICO CITY, (AP)** — Vijay Amritraj of India won the single crown at the Mexican Open and teamed with his brother Anand to win the doubles.

● **MOSCOW, (AP)** — The 15th game of the world women's chess championship in the Soviet City of Pitsunda has been postponed two days to Wednesday. On the requests of the 17-year-old challenger Maya Chiyurdanidze who needs only 0.5 more points to take the title.

● **ATLANTA, GEORGIA, (AP)** — Chris Evert bounced back from a 0-6 second set shock to defeat Martina Navratilova, 7-6, 0-6, 6-3, in the finals of the \$100,000 Atlanta women's tennis tournament Sunday. Evert, bidding to reclaim from Navratilova the no. 1 spot in the international ranking of women tennis players, said, "I can't play any better than this. That's all there is to it." Evert has not been beaten at love in a set for four years.

● **SAN FRANCISCO, California, (AP)** — Tenth-seeded Dick Stockton beat a stubborn Pat Dupre 6-3, 6-7, 7-5, in a semifinal match Sunday night and will face John McEnroe in the finals of a \$175,000 tennis tournament. McEnroe beat Eddie Dibbs earlier Sunday, 6-4, 6-7.

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Standing American Conference					
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF
Mini	3	2	0	.600	120
New England	3	2	0	.600	106
Buffalo	2	3	0	.400	113
M.Y. Jets	2	3	0	.400	91
Baltimore	1	4	0	.200	65
Pittsburgh	5	0	0	1.000	110
Cleveland	3	2	0	.600	83
Houston	3	2	0	.600	76
Cincinnati	0	5	0	.000	60
National Conference					
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF
Denver	4	1	0	.800	101
Oakland	3	2	0	.600	94
Seattle	2	3	0	.400	89
Kansas City	1	4	0	.200	85
San Diego	1	4	0	.200	84
East					
Washington	4	0	0	1.000	102
Dallas	3	1	0	.750	107
N.Y. Giants	3	2	0	.600	116
Philadelphia	3	2	0	.600	102
St. Louis	0	5	0	.000	48
Central					
Green Bay	4	1	0	.800	103
Chicago	3	2	0	.600	91
Minnesota	3	2	0	.600	94
Tampa Bay	3	3	0	.400	57
Detroit	1	4	0	.200	52
West					
Los Angeles	5	0	0	1.000	89
Atlanta	2	3	0	.400	68
New Orleans	2	3	0	.400	105
San Francisco	1	4	0	.200	77

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SANYO

Arab-Latin bank opened

The Arab Latin American Bank is, on a world level, one of the largest joint financial institutions established with the collaboration of financial entities from Arabic countries," the bank said.

Countries with participating financial institutions include Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru and Uruguay.

هذه امة لاصول

"I just won't be able to pay my taxes this year. I'm writing the tax people to tell them just that," said one businessman who asked not to be named.

Imports last year totaled \$754 million and are expected to drop to \$700 million this year.

Supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange
and Commerce.
Gabel St., Jeddah, Tel: 23815.

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of Education, Qunfuzah	Repairs to a rural school in Qunfuzah region	xx	100	Oct. 14
Directorate of Education. Medina	Securing of printed material	xx	xx	Oct. 28
Air Force Headquarters	Laundry service to students at Institute of Technical Studies, Dhahran	10-98/99	Free	Oct. 16
King Abdul Aziz War Academy	Preparing of playgrounds for the academy	xx	2000	Oct. 21
King Faisal Air Academy	Equipment for plumbing, carpentry and electrical work	2	50	Oct. 17
Directorate of Education. Al-Baha	Repairs to the boundary walls of a middle school	xx	25	Oct. 14
Directorate of Education. Al-Jauf	Sports uniform and other equipment for the area's schools	xx	100	Oct. 24
Municipality of Hail	Construction of two public lavatories	xx	200	Oct. 22



SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY
VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH
SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF
2nd. OCTOBER 1978

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arr. Date
1A	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—
4	YAMAGATA MARU	ALIREZA	PALLETS GEN. CARGO	30 9 1978
5	GISMATALLAH	O.C.E.	DURRA, MELON SEED	2 10 1978
6	KU MARU	ALIREZA	OIL CARE	—
7	STOLZENFELS	ALIREZA	GEN./HEAVY LIFTS	29 9 1978
8	SINGAPORE	ALATAS	WIRE MESH-BAGGED CARGO	1 10 1978
9	ISLAND	—	GENERAL PLYWOOD CONTAINERS	30 9 1978
10	SALONAE	ATTAR	GEN. CONTAINERS	30 9 1978
11	IBN SINA	KANOO	—	—
12	—	—	GEN. CONTAINERS	30 9 1978
13	SKOTLAND	BARBER	CONTAINERS	1 10 1978
13	MITERA STELLA	S.E.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	5 8 1978
14	BARGES	—	—	—
14	EURABIA SKY	ELHAWI	TIMBER, GYPSUM	27 9 1978
15	—	—	—	—
16	CHESHIRE VENTURE	KANDARA	CONTAINERS	2 10 1978
17	LADY CAROLINE	O.C.E.	GENERAL	1 10 1978
18	ODYSSEUS	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	23 9 1978
19	LOUIS L.D.	ALSABAH	BULK CEMENT	25 9 1978
20	KANARIS	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	16 9 1978
21	—	—	—	—
22	KALLSOE	O.C.E.	FROZEN CHICKENS	27 9 1978
22 23	FILIPINAS SAUDI	ORRI	HOTEL SHIP	22 8 1978
38	ATLANTIC FOREST BARGES	KANOO	GENERAL	16 9 1978
39	—	—	—	—
40	AL SADIQ	S.E.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	16 9 1978
41	EL QUTZAL	ORRI	GEN. MACHINERY-PIPES	1 10 1978
42	—	—	STEEL BARS.	—
43	MARE CARIBI	STAR NAV.	FRUIT	28 9 1978

RO RO

FARHA	H.S.S.C.	RU RO	1/10/1978
ALPHA	ALGOSAIBI	RO-RO	1/10/1978
ENTERPRISE			

Vessels Arrived During past 24 Hours

EL QUETZAL	ORRI	GEN. MACHY STEEL	1-10 1978
SELENA	STAR NAV.	FRUIT CHICKENS	1-10 1978
LA PALLICE	ABDULRAH	CONTAINERS	1-10 1978
JOLLY MARRONE	ABDULLAH	RO RO	1-10 1978
SKOTLAND	BARBER	CONTAINERS	1-10 1978
LADY CAROLINE	O.C.E.	GENERAL	1-10 1978
FAREA	H.S.C.	RO RO	1-10 1978
ALPHA ENTERPRISE	ALGOSABI	RO-RO	1-10 1978
GISMATALLAH	O.C.E.	DURRA-MELON SEED	1-10 1978
		OIL CAKE	
CHESHIRE VENTURE KANDARA		CONTAINERS	1-10 1978

Vessels Expected During Next 24 Hours.

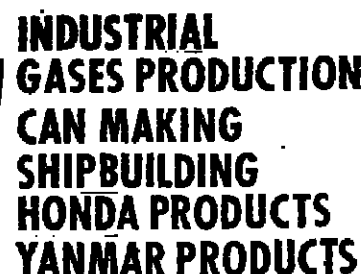
ROBERT TOOMBS	A.E.T.	GENERAL	2 10 1978
UNION AUSTRALIA	O.C.E.	GENERAL	2 10 1978
MATANGI	A.E.T.	GENERAL/REEFER	2 10 1978
MINI LIZARD	ROLACO	CONTAINERS	2 10 1978
ARONA	RED SEA	RO RO	2 10 1978
PRESIDENT	A.E.T.	VEHICLES	2 10 1978

TOTAL DISCHARGED ON THE PREVIOUS DAY
FREIGHT TONS 62.585
WAITING TIME: NIL

Importers having goods on the abovementioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

هكذا منه لأصل

BRANCHES RIYADH P.O. BOX 478-AL KHORAB P.O. BOX 477

International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

JEDDAH	MECCA	RIYADH	DAMMAM
32065-32411	25603	28032-23592	24720-2473

اسعار بعض الاسهم المختارة من بورصة لندن

LONDON STOCKS

INDUSTRIAL	Thorn Electrical Ind.	37 1/2
September	Tube Investments	30 1/2
September	Turner & Newall	17 1/2

London Brick Co.	88½	86½	President Brand	139.16	135½/16
Lucas Industries)	399½	399½	President Steyn	133½/16	13½

St. Andrew's	12/11	12/11	Selection Trust	474	474
St. George's	9/11	9/11	Stenhouse Holdings	10 1/2 10	11 1/2 10
St. John's	9/11	9/11	STILF	425	442 1/2

11-11-68

FINANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES

Gold Mines 129/55. SE Activity July-Dec. 1942.

	High	Low	High	Low		28	27
— Daily							
CBt. Edmund	174.1	165.7					

Total 116.6 115.9

BASE LENDING RATES

Amre Bank	10	7	● Guinness Whisky	10
A. P. Bank Ltd.	10	6	● Hambros Bank	10
Henry Ansbacher	10	5	● Hill Samuel	\$ 10

Brit. Bank of Mid. East	10	♀	Midland Bank	10	♀
Brown Shipley	10	♀	Samuel Montagu	10	♀
Canada Branch Trust	10	♀	Samuel Montagu	10	♀

Charterhouse Japhet	10 7/8	Rosminster Accept'ce	10
Chelations	10 7/8	Royal Bank Canada Trust	10
C. F. Carter	10 7/8	Sabbatani Limited	10

First London Secs.	10 1/2	Whiteaway Limited	10 1/2
First Nat. Fin. Corporation	11 1/2	Williams & Glyn's	10 1/2
First Nat. Secs. Ltd.	11 1/2	Yorkshire Bank	10 1/2

Call deposits over £1,000 7½%.
Demand deposits 7½%.

Canada	2,3360-2,3770
France	8,5450-8,5450
Germany	60,20-60,30

Germany	3.8300-3.8300	CAN	84.20-84.20
Sweden	8.6850-8.6950	FFR	4.3300-4.3400
Japan	10.1300-10.1400	LIT	823.20-823.70

DOLLAR CROSS RATES	SPAIN.....	72.22-72.27
	FRANCE.....	4.483-4.4870
	BFR FIN.....	32.11-32.16
	SPAIN.....	72.22-72.27
	FRANCE.....	4.483-4.4870

ag. Kong Dollar 4.7431
each Franc 4.5264
dian Lira 121.50

Dutch	Swiss	W. German	French	Italian	Asian	Japanese
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10% 10%	3 1/2 3 1/2	9 1/2 10	18 28	9 5/8	1 13/16 2 3/16
10% 10%	3 1/2 3 1/2	9 9 1/2	16 22	9 1/2 9 1/2	1 13/16 2 3/16
10% 10%	3 1/2 3 1/2	9 11/16 9 15/16	15 18	9 1/2 9 1/2	1 13/16 2 3/16

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2695.

اسعار الذهب والقضة

London Bullion Market

LONDON GOLD

September 29

Close \$217.10
Morning fix \$217.45

مؤشر دأو جونز

DOW JONES

11.00 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES

September 29

30 Industrials	\$62.61	UP 1.30	or 0.15%
28 Transport	243.47	UP 1.30	or 0.22%
15 Utilities	284.12	UP 0.12	or 0.12%
65 Stocks	299.56	UP 4.36	or 0.12%

اسعار اسهم

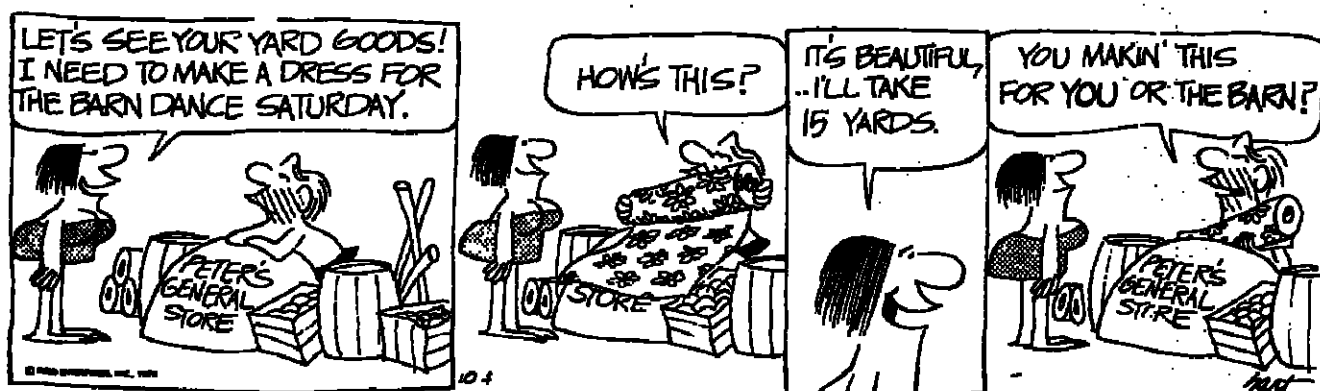
شركات النفط والغاز

LONDON CLOSING OIL STOCKS

BP 894
 Budget of 894

Barrow Offshore	73
Charmwell Ltd	234
ECA International	36½
London & Scottish Marine (Ship)	375
London & Scottish Marine (Off)	153
Oil Exploration	222
Premier Concess. Offshores	154
Royal Dutch Petroleum	646.00
Shell Transport	368
Tricentrol	181
Ultramar	220

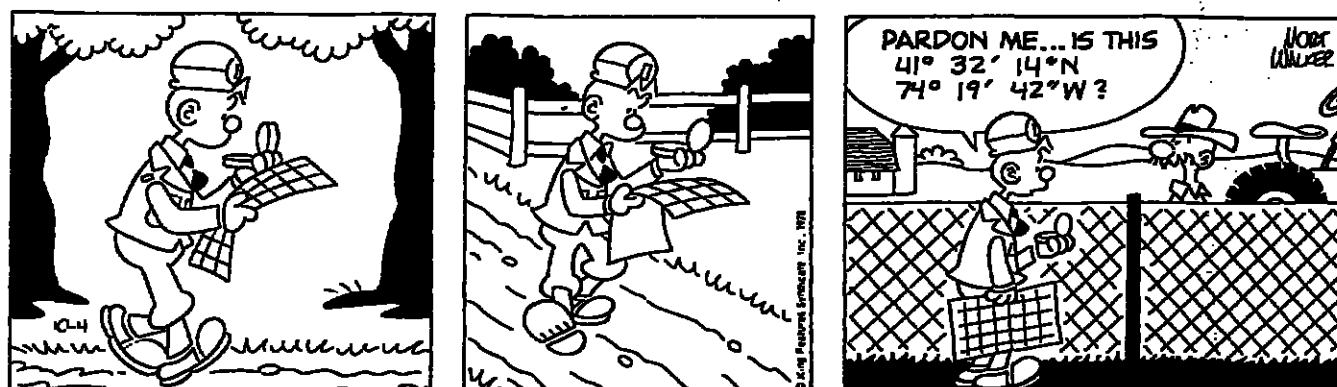
B.C.



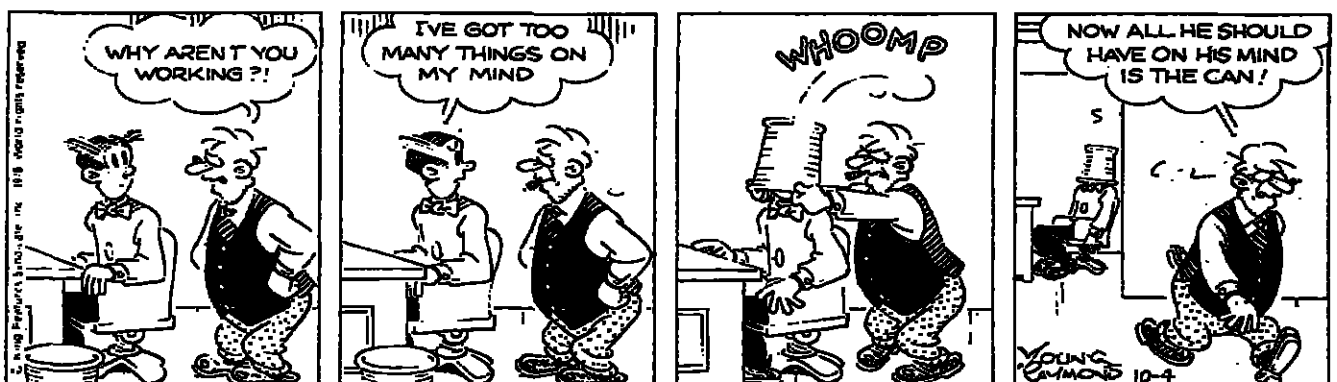
SMALL SOCIETY



BEETLE BAILEY



BLONDIE



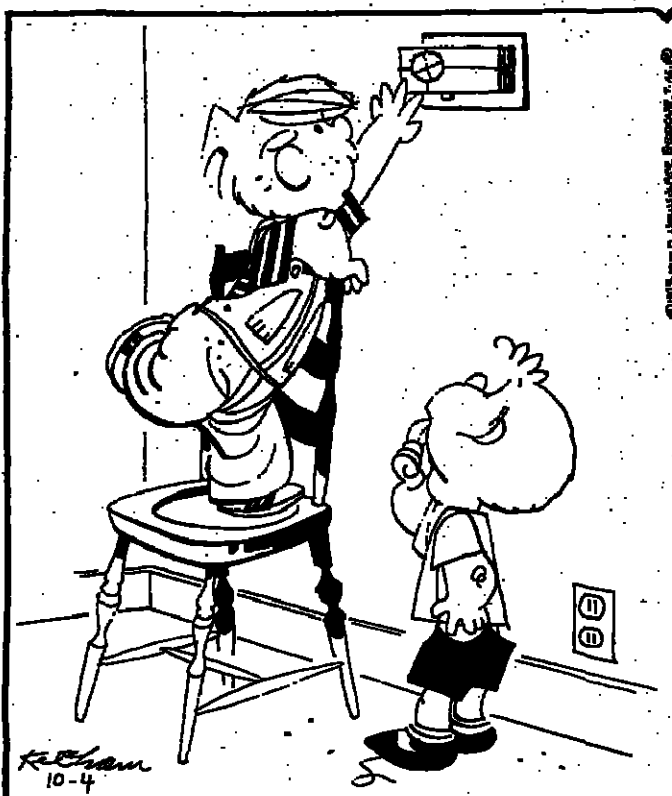
HAGAR



WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



IT'S A MAGIC WHEEL, JOEY! THIS WAY IS WINTER AND THE OTHER WAY IS SUMMER!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1. Glee club member

2. Set in

3. Beverage

4. Shuffled

5. Stoolie

6. Med. island abbr.

7. Summertime

8. Eternal

9. Fanned magazine's monogram

10. Wild West show

11. Clocking device

12. Little drink

13. Russian river

14. Remove from office

15. Swedish county

16. Epoch

17. Symptomatic

18. Wild party

19. Bright color

20. Italian wine center

21. Embowed

22. Parous

23. Bankroller

DOWN

1. Hundredth of a peso

2. Poised

3. British gun

4. Lacerated

5. Becomes a member

6. Fairy queen

7. On guard

8. Fitch

9. Style

10. Of cake

11. Critical

12. Musical two

13. Washer cycle

14. Nevada city

15. Shut out

16. French river

17. Expenditure

18. Favorite

19. Green land

20. Work crew

21. Concealed

22. Stated

23. Exposed

24. Tattered

25. Favorite

26. Green land

27. Work crew

28. Concealed

29. Stated

30. Exposed

31. Tattered

32. Favorite

33. Green land

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273. Concealed

274. Stated

275. Exposed

276. Tattered

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Export Saudi Arabia will be published November 25, 1978.

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P.O. Box 1346 Tel: 22366-25721 JEDDAH

PAGE 14

Late News

١ ذى القعدة ١٣٩٨ هـ

Oil will run out in 43 years at today's rate, Attiga says

OSLO, Oct. 2 (R) — The estimated proven oil reserves of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would be exhausted in 43 years at production continued at the present rate, a senior official said Monday.

Dr. Ali Attiga, Secretary-general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), said the reserves of OPEC's 13 member states would dry up in about 23 years if production increased three per cent per year.

Dr. Attiga told a meeting of the Polytechnical Society here that more OPEC states might soon be net borrowers on the world's financial markets unless they managed to secure higher prices for oil or substantially reduced their national spending.

The total international borrowing of the OPEC countries rose from \$3 billion in 1976 to more than \$11 billion last year, he said, adding that all but four of the OPEC states were at present net borrowers. Dr. Attiga pointed out that after building a current account balance of payments surplus of \$41 billion in 1977, the OPEC countries recorded a current account deficit of \$1.7 billion in the first three months of 1978.

In recycling the OPEC surplus, the oil producers invested their funds in the economies of industrialized oil-importing countries on rather favorable terms for the borrowers, he

said. This had had the effect of reducing the real price of oil and increasing the rate at which the oil reserves of the OPEC states were being depleted, he added.

Dr. Attiga called for OPEC and the oil-importing countries

Landslide hits wealthy suburb in California

LAGUNA BEACH, California, Oct. 2 (AP)—An unexpected landslide for two hours collapsed streets Monday in a three-block area, damaging or destroying at least 25 homes and forcing the evacuation of the area.

No injuries were reported, but a police spokesman described the scene in this affluent beach community 35 miles south of Los Angeles as "a complete disaster."

"Three streets have caved in and we're calling in all our people," the spokesman said.

It was not immediately known what caused the slide, Police spokesman Don Deilke said. "There was no rain and no earthquake."

Some of the houses "may have tumbled down the hill,"

to cooperate in order to ensure that the transition to non-oil energy resources should be as smooth and safe as possible.

In Vienna, OPEC announced loans totalling \$37.45 million for six Third World countries to aid development projects and ease balance of payments problems.

The loans, mostly repayable over 20 years with a service charge of 0.75 per cent, are the latest allocations from the OPEC special fund set up to channel petrodollars to poorer countries badly hit by the rise in oil prices.

A spokesman for the organization said Pakistan, Vietnam, Jordan and Chad were receiving loans for development projects. Jamaica will get \$4 million and the Solomon Islands one million to relieve their balance of payments deficits.

OPEC will announce further loans worth \$12.55 million to Tunisia and Burma, the spokesman said.

OPEC gave the following breakdown for the development loans, which carry a five-year grace period before repayment is due:

Pakistan — \$13 million for a hydro-electric power station, Vietnam — \$10 million for an irrigation project,

Jordan — \$7 million for general development projects, Chad — \$2.45 million also for general development.



JOHANNESBURG: A traffic policeman had to come to the rescue when two muggers attacked a man on Fritchard Street Saturday to save the muggers instead of the victim.

Case of witness under hypnosis dropped by U.S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday let stand the conviction of a California man who claims he was denied a fair trial because prosecutors hypnotized their key witness.

The court refused to review the appeal of John Phillip Quaglin of Santa Barbara, sentenced to life in prison for the 1975 death of his estranged wife.

The justices' action, taken without comment, does not mean that they approve of the use of hypnosis in trials.

Arab countries donate \$55,000 to Asian games

RIYADH, Oct. 2 (SPA)—Arab states have given \$55,000 to Thailand to help organize the eighth Asian Games in Bangkok Dec. 8.

Othman Saad, secretary-general of Arab Olympic Association, who returned here from Bangkok Monday after presenting the check to Thai authorities, said the amount represented the last instalment of aid given by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Oman had also donated \$5,000 to the secretariat of Asian Games. An agreement had been reached to establish its permanent headquarters in Thailand.

But unless or until a future Supreme Court ruling orders otherwise, the practice may continue in California.

Dyanne Quaglin was run down and killed by an automobile as she was jogging early one morning. The car, which did not stop nor leave skid marks, was found near John Quaglin's apartment complex.

His wife had filed for divorce about five months before her death.

The car involved in the accident had been sold by Santa Barbara resident Myron Jensen, but Jensen could not offer a positive identification of the car's buyer.

Sheriff's deputies showed Jensen an old photograph of Quaglin and Jensen said that although it "struck a bell," he

Quran institute gets \$170,000

BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (SPA)—Saudi Arabia has given LL 150,000 (about \$170,000) to the Holy Quran Memorization Association of Lebanon.

A check for the amount was presented Monday by Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Ali Shaer to Sheikh Ahmed Al-Ajouz, the association's president.

Ajouz thanked the Saudi government for its kind gesture and said it would help in the teaching and memorization of the Holy Book.

could not make a positive identification.

Deputies next showed Jensen pictures of seven men but he again could make no positive identification.

Jensen then agreed to undergo hypnosis to improve his memory, and hypnosis was administered by Santa Barbara psychiatrist Frank Gott.

After being hypnotized, Jensen picked out Quaglin's picture from those of other men and identified Quaglin as the man to whom he had sold the car used in Mrs. Quaglin's death.

Two trials for Quaglin ended in hung juries.

At his third trial, two psychiatrists testified for the defense that the fact that Jensen had seen a picture of Quaglin before being hypnotized might have influenced his choice after hypnosis.

The presiding judge, however, allowed Jensen's identification to be entered as evidence — a ruling later upheld unanimously by the California Court of Appeal.

In their Supreme Court appeal, lawyers for Quaglin said, "The present case presents... a major issue concerning the integrity of our criminal justice system and the rights of an accused to be free from the tampering with the minds and thought processes of witnesses."

\$500 million Disney showcase to include United Arab Emirates

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida, Oct. 2 (AP)—Disney World Monday announced details of its "Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow," a \$500-million project opening in October 1982 with the participation of 10 foreign countries and four American corporations. The United Arab Emirates will be represented in the new complex.

The long-awaited announcement of Disney's second phase construction on its 43-square-

Riyadh surveys road situation

RIYADH, Oct. 2—A specialized company is conducting a survey of the capital to prepare a comprehensive report on its roads, underground electrical and telephone cables and water pipes, "Al-Riyadh" reported Monday.

The company is putting signs in areas with cables and pipes, so that there is no damage from excavations. It has completed about 25 per cent of the survey, which is expected to be completed in the next few months.

The survey would be submitted to the Municipality as soon as it is completed

mile property near Orla announced during the Congress of the Inter-Chamber of Commerce.

The project consists of a World and Work case, to encompass an area near the existing kingdom, said Disney President Card Walker.

World Showcase will be a community of nations, only permanent exhibits of its kind anywhere focus the culture, traditions, and accomplishments of around the world," Wal-

Future World will feature American technology. Construction is to start the summer or fall, Walker said.

Governor Reubin As on hand for a brief to central Florida business prior to Walker's announcement to the 2,000 International Chamber of Commerce delegates.

"With this venture, we are bringing people from parts of the world to ride," he said. "But, most important, Disney is showing the world that this country is striving for peace."

Farmers protest harijan on anniversary of Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (AP)

— Police arrested 1,016 slogan-shouting farmers Monday at the cremation site of Mahatma (Mahatma) Gandhi where top government officials were paying tribute to the late Indian independence leader on his 109th birth anniversary (See related page 5).

The demonstration was one in a series against the leasing of communal fields to landless Hindu outcasts, India's so-called Untouchables, in Kanjlawao a strife-torn village 30 kilometers West of here.

The Mahatma assumed the cause of India's lowest caste and called them Harijans, or servants of God. He was their champion throughout his public life.

Another 34 farmers used the Gandhian protest tactic



Mahatma Gandhi 109th anniversary of courting arrest in a demonstration outside Minister Moraji's official residence here. The farmers, arrested for breach of peace, were taken to be presented before a magistrate later in the day. Present at the grounds, now a national monument, were Desai and dent Sanjiva Reddy.



ORANGE BAY, BAHAMAS: Marathon swimmer Stella Taylor moves carefully between two shark-watchers. Taylor, 46, began her 110-mile swim to the Florida coast at 10:41 a.m. and if all goes well she is expected to hit the U.S. today.

From page one

Sarkis

are evidently trying to free the northern coastal road to assure a flow of supplies.

The Phalangist radio claimed the militia destroyed 12 Syrian artillery batteries Monday in the hills overlooking the capital. The ADF had no comment on the claim, which could not be independently verified.

Earlier, Syrian commandos broke a right-wing siege in the center of east Beirut behind a cover of the most intensive artillery and rocket barrage yet seen in the war-torn city.

A communiqué from the peace-keeping command reported the ground assault was mounted in the heart of the capital's eastern sector to rescue some 50 Syrian soldiers besieged by rightist militiamen in a pharmacy for the past 48 hours.

The communiqué said the two-hour operation was launched in the early morning after negotiations with rightist political leaders failed to ensure the safe release of the encircled troops, including seven seriously wounded.

"Instead militiamen opened intense machinegun fire on the beleaguered unit in an escalated violation of the ceasefire agreement," the communiqué said.

All roads between the western and eastern sectors of Beirut were closed by the Syrians until further notice.

A score of mortar and artillery shells landed in western areas near the dividing line.

The Beirut Police Department said five persons were killed and 26 wounded from the overnight shelling in the western sector.

Police spokesmen said Lebanon's foreign ministry building in East Beirut was among those heavily damaged overnight.

Rightists also said the presidential palace in Baabda, five miles east of Beirut received at least one direct hit.

Earlier Sunday President Car-

ter decided whether to join the recent agreements reached at the Camp David talks.

The Jordanian leader said he sent series of questions to Carter on the Camp David agreement and added, "if there is to be a solution, these questions obviously have to be answered."

Hussein, interviewed in Amman, appeared on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation."

Saying that he had been

ter and U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim discussed the crisis in Lebanon and called on all parties involved to observe the terms of the ceasefire which went into operation Saturday.

The two men met briefly in Florida before addressing the first day of a week-long meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce.

"A joint statement said both men expressed their deep concern and sorrow at the loss of life and further destruction as a result of the latest fighting in Beirut and surrounding villages."

Hussein

"taken aback" by the movements toward a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Hussein said: "I had thought that no Egyptian-Israeli solution would be completed until the solution would have been worked out elsewhere as well."

Hussein said such a separate agreement would make most Arabs feel humiliated and make them believe they are "not (being) treated fairly" by the world and particularly the United States.

Washington in 10 days under the United Nations flag.

The announcement setting the date as Oct. 12 followed a three-hour Sadat's speech.

Sadat said that for the first time, practical steps had been taken on behalf of the Palestinians: Israeli military and civilian rule would end on the West Bank and Gaza, thousands of Palestinians being held in Israeli jails would be freed.

"If Israel offers that the Palestinians rule themselves by themselves should we say no?" he asked, referring to the autonomy plan for the two territories. "Could we say no to the withdrawal of Israeli troops to determined positions, could we say no to talks to determine the future of the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem?"

"Could we say no to the genuine beginning of a just and lasting peace?"

Of the P.L.O., he said it had passed up several opportunities for a negotiated peace but Egypt had still not lost patience with the organization.

Jody Powell, White House press secretary, said that although final plans for the peace conference have not been made, both countries "have informally agreed to this."

Powell said the United States will be a full participant in the negotiations, to be conducted at the ministerial level.

Carter

He said the U.S. delegation will be headed by Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

The White House spokesman said he did not know the site of the talks but indicated he expected them to continue here indefinitely.

He said he did not know Washington was a comp location for the effort shion an Egyptian-Israeli treaty by Dec. 17.

On a related topic, said Carter has agreed principle to visit Egypt near future."

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